



	MR. HUSTON	B.HLS
1.	Dr. Didsbury	C.407
2.	Mr. Morley Parry	A.419#21
3.	Mr. Parry	A.405



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

for the Year

1967

by

The Medical Officer of Health

T. W. ROBSON, (M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, HALIFAX ROAD, DEWSBURY
Telephone: Dewsbury 5151



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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1967).

Chairman: THE MAYOR (Councillor P. EVERE, J.P.)

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W LONG.

Alderman F. W. CRAVEN

Councillor Mrs. M. E. EVANS

Councillor T. M. JACKSON

Councillor F. PICKLES, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. A. COCKCROFT

Councillor Mrs. M. SMITH

Councillor T. GUY

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1967).

Chairman—Councillor A. RAMSDEN.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor F. PICKLES, J.P.

THE MAYOR

Councillor H. OL德ROYD

Alderman W. H. HOOPER, J.P. [REDACTED]

Councillor Mrs. M. E. EVANS

Alderman F. FOX, J.P.

Councillor E. LONGBOTTOM

Councillor A. ALLSOPP, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. M. FISHER

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1967.**Medical Officer of Health—**

T. W. ROBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

DENISE E. ROBERTSHAW, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

MARY DOREEN FOX, M.B., Ch.B.

A. F. PARKER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

†N. GREWAL, O.B.E., M.Ch. orth., F.R.C.S.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon—

†E. S. TAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Senior Dental Officer—

J. R. TUXFORD, L.D.S.

Dental Officers—

W. A. OLDROYD, L.D.S.

Miss J. G. ELLIOTT, L.D.S.

Public Health Inspectors

H. HAWORTH, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Cert. R.S.I. for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Cert. R.S.I. Sanitary Science as Applied to Buildings.

†With permission of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

C. PARKER, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Cert. R.S.I. for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspector.

District Public Health Inspectors—

- J. P. WHITEHEAD, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Cert. R.S.I. for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- T. O. POWELL, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Cert. R.S.I. for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspector.
- J. B. COWDELL, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. P.H.I.E.B., R.S.H. Meat and Other Foods Diploma (Resigned 31.7.67).
- A. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Cert. R.S.I. for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Cert. R.S.I. Sanitary Science as Applied to Buildings.
- T. R. THORNTON, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of P.H.I.E.B., R.S.H. Meat and Other Foods Diploma, R.S.H. Smoke Inspector Diploma.
- R. WILSON, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma P.H.I.E.B.
- D. A. SINKINSON, Student Public Health Inspector.
- J. CHAMBERS, Technical Assistant—Smoke Control.

Ambulance Officer—

J. ROCK, M.Inst. P.C., J.P.

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

I. ALDERSON, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V., N.D.N. Cert., Queen's Nurse.

Eightlands Day Nursery—

Matron—J. WALSHAW, N.S.C.N.

Health Visitors—

- I. HALLILEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.
- B. SQUIRE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.
- C. G. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.
- S. HIGHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.N., Q.I.D.N., Health Visitor's Cert.
- C. HAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.
- A. V. RYAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

District Nurses—Home Nursing Service.

- Mr. N. WRAITHMELL, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
- Mr. F. WALLIS, S.R.N., R.M.N., Q.I.D.N.
- D. BLACKBURN, S.R.N.
- C. D. SMITH, S.E.A.N.
- A. NAUGHTON, S.E.A.N.
- J. M. INGLE, S.R.N.
- K. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.
- M. F. HODGSON, S.R.N.
- J. PEIRSON, S.R.N.
- B. M. FOULSTONE, S.R.N.
- D. MILLER, S.R.N.
- A. D. BLACKBURN, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. (From 21.8.67).

Municipal Midwives.

- *M. HAMMERTON, S.C.M.
- R. BLACKBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.
- A. C. TURNER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 29.12.67)
- J. POLE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 31.3.67)
- J. GLOVER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- *S. MOORHOUSE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- D. RAYNER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 17.4.67).

Tuberculosis Care and After Care Visitor—***J. FISHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.****V.D. Social Worker—*****G. E. DAVIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.****Senior Mental Welfare Officer—****K. CHAFFER****Mental Welfare Officers—****J. GIBSON, R.M.N., R.N.M.S.
B. ROSTRON, S.R.N., R.N.M.S.****Adult and Junior Training Centres—****Supervisor—C. BYRNE, R.M.P.A., Dip. N.A.M.H.****Health Education Organisers—****— Vacancy —****Home Help Organisers—****G. E. M. ETHERINGTON, S.R.N.
F. HARDWICK****Borough Analyst—*****F. W. M. JAFFE, B.Sc.****Chief Clerk—****H. TRANMER, D.P.A.****Clerical Staff—**

- *L. PARKER, D.P.A.**
- Mrs. D. HANSON**
- Mrs. D. MIDGLEY**
- Mrs. E. SMALLWOOD**
- Miss C. M. FOX**
- Mrs. S. THOMAS**
- Miss M. ROCK**
- Miss B. GARFORTH**
- Mrs. K. PURSER**
- Mrs. M. ROSE**
- Mrs. E. IZARD (From Nov., 1967)**
- Miss M. SMITH (From Nov., 1967)**

***Part-time**

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
DEWSBURY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health Services for Dewsbury for the year 1967.

Statistics.

The Registrar General estimated the population of the town at mid 1967 at 52,730, a decrease of 290 on the previous year's figure. The natural increase in the population (that is the excess of live births over deaths) during the year was 267.

Live births registered were 963 comprised of 485 males and 478 females. Of this number 83 or 8.6% were illegitimate as compared with 70 or 8.1% in 1966. The birth rate for the year was 18.3 compared with 16.3 for the previous year. The corrected live birth rate was 19.4 and the national figure was 17.2.

The stillbirth rate was 16.3 per 1,000 total live and still births. The rate for England and Wales was 14.8.

The crude Death Rate of 13.2 per 1,000 population was above the national rate of 11.2 but below the town's 1966 death rate of 14.6. The heaviest mortality was caused by the group of diseases of the heart, of which coronary disease alone accounted for 136 deaths or 19.5% of the total of 696 deaths from all causes. There was a slight decrease during 1967 in deaths due to cancer (all forms), there being 117 deaths compared with 126 in the previous year, giving a death rate of 2.6 per 1,000 population, and causing 16.8% of the deaths from all causes. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was the cause of four deaths giving a death rate of 0.09 per 1,000 population.

Out of a total of 696 deaths 469, i.e. 70% were of persons over 65 years of age. Deaths of infants under 1 year totalled 29 giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 30.0. Of these deaths 11 died in the first day of life and a further eight in the first week. 13 of the infant deaths were associated with prematurity and of these 13 premature baby deaths 7 died within 24 hours and a further 5 within a week. Of these 13 babies who died 8 weighed less than 3 lbs. 4 ozs. at birth and 3 between 3 lbs. 4 ozs. and 4 lbs. 15 ozs.

Staff.

During the year the department was fortunate in having its full complement of medical and dental officers with the result that the work proceeded smoothly and efficiently.

All the health visitors are partially attached to General Practitioners and the latter appear to make full use of their skills.

Fluoridation.

The Council has agreed in principle with the fluoridation of the water supplies and at the time of writing has just re-affirmed this view. The water supply of the town is controlled by the Mid-Calder Water Board which has in the past resolved to take no action in the matter. The recent decision of Dewsbury Town Council will now be communicated to the Water Board for reconsideration.

Ambulance Service

During 1967 the demands upon the Ambulance Service were the largest yet recorded. 3,354 more patients were transported than during the previous year with an increase of 1,797 miles. Compared with 1949 over 10,000 more patients were carried with an approximate 12,000 increase in mileage.

The relatively smaller increase in the mileage shows that every effort is made to avoid duplication of journeys and it is necessary for both the Ambulance Service and its main users, i.e. the Hospitals, to work in close co-operation with each other.

Although there are direct lines between the Hospitals and the Ambulance Depot, consideration will have to be given to fitting the ambulance vehicles with radio as there are many times when the service is extended to its limits.

Cervical Cytology Clinics.

The first Cervical Cytology Clinic was held on the 8th February, 1967. The purpose of these clinics is to examine normal healthy women for the earliest possible signs of cancer of the neck of the womb. During the year, four women were found to have definite signs of early cancer of the cervix and were treated accordingly.

At the time of writing pathological facilities have improved and now four clinics are held every month and 24 appointments are made for each one. The response to advertising has been good and there is always a waiting list. To date almost 1,000 women have been examined.

Services and Other Matters

Full and comprehensive information on all the services and other matters of interest is to be found in the body of the report and I trust it will be read with interest as it gives a good reflection of the health of the town as a whole.

Acknowledgments.

May I take this opportunity to tender to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee my sincere appreciation of the generous help and support so freely given throughout the year.

I should also like to thank the Town Clerk and other Officers of the Corporation for their valuable co-operation and help, and lastly, and by no means least to my own staff, professional and clerical, for their conscientious work throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. W. ROBSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA**

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,720
Estimated civilian population (Mid. 1967)	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,730
Number of Inhabited houses at 1st April, 1968							17,871
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,634,051
Estimated product of a penny rate 1967/68	...	...	...	...	...	...	£6,181

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer (Mr. F. BRIGGS) for the financial statement below, showing the estimated cost of the health services for the year ending 31st March, 1968.

Local Health Services.						Net Cost
Section 22.	Care of Mothers and Young Children	...	...	...	...	£16,455
Section 23.	Midwives Services	...	...	...	...	£7,443
Section 24.	Health Visiting	...	...	...	...	£6,889
Section 25.	Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	£16,975
Section 26.	Vaccination and Immunisation	...	...	...	...	£1,277
Section 27.	Ambulance Service	...	...	...	...	£24,034
Section 28.	Prevention of Illness. Care and After Care including Mental Health Services					£31,537
Section 29.	Home Helps	...	...	...	...	£34,102
	Administration	...	...	...	...	£17,456
	Other Forms Grant Aided Expenditure	...	...	...	...	£248
	Health Centres	...	...	...	...	£118
Total						<hr/> <hr/> £156,534

Vital Statistics.

		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Live Births—963	Males ...	485	439	46
	Females ...	478	441	37
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	crude, 18.26 adjusted, 19.35
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	8.6%
		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Still-births—16	Males ...	8	7	1
	Females ...	8	8	—
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	16.3
Total live and still births	...	...	...	979
		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Infant Deaths—29	Males	13	10	4
	Females	15	14	1
Infant Mortality Rates—				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	30.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	27.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	...	...	...	60.2
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	21.8
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ...	...	...	...	16.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	33.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—				
Number of Deaths ...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	Nil

Comparison of Vital Statistics, Dewsbury and England and Wales, 1967.

	Dewsbury 1967	England & Wales 1967	Dewsbury 1966 (Provisional)
Rate per 1,000 population :			
Live Births	18.3	17.2	16.3
Corrected Live Birth Rate ...	19.4	—	17.3
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population :			
All causes	13.2	11.2	14.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0.09	0.04	0.04
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.00	0.01	0.02
Cancer	2.2	1.7	2.4
Coronary disease ...	2.6	2.4	2.7
Bronchitis	1.2	Not available	1.2
Pneumonia	0.67	„	0.66
Influenza	0.00	„	0.08
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0.00	„	0.00
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	16.3	14.8	20.3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.0	18.3	21.3
Neo Natal Death Rate (first four weeks per 1,000 live births)	22.0	12.5	15.0
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births :			
Excluding abortion	0.00	0.16	0.00
Due to abortion	0.00	0.04	0.00

Population.

1931 Census—54,302.

1951 Census—53,487.

1961 Census—52,963.

The Registrar General estimated the home population (all ages), at mid 1967 to be 52,730 a decrease of 290 on the figure for 1966.

The natural increase of the population (excess of live births over deaths) was 267.

Children Under 15 — Mid. 1967:

<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1—4</i>	<i>5—14</i>	<i>Under 15</i>
900	3,600	8,100	12,600

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1967 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Dewsbury C.B.

Year	Population	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANTILE MORTALITY		
		Total Births	Birth Rate England and Wales	Total Deaths	Death Rate England and Wales	Dewsbury	Death Rate England and Wales	Dewsbury	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	England and Wales
1927	58,560	870	16.2	16.7	811	15.1	12.3	63.2	69	
1928	53,130	860	16.18	16.7	740	13.9	11.7	66.2	66	
1929	53,020	813	15.33	16.3	836	17.6	13.4	93.4	74	
1930	53,020	872	16.4	16.3	697	13.1	11.4	64.2	60	
1931	54,410	743	13.65	15.8	804	14.78	12.3	76.7	66	
1932	53,870	795	14.7	15.3	819	15.2	12.0	88.0	65	
1933	53,600	762	14.2	14.4	826	15.4	12.3	91.8	64	
1934	53,450	734	13.7	14.8	676	12.6	11.8	57.2	59	
1935	53,400	761	14.3	14.7	691	12.9	11.7	52.6	57	
1936	53,230	788	14.8	14.8	826	15.5	12.1	68.5	59	
1937	53,050	805	15.17	14.9	785	14.8	12.4	62.1	58	
1938	52,860	753	14.24	15.1	704	13.3	11.6	51.2	53	
1939	52,600	763	14.42	15.0	700	13.3	12.1	49.7	50	
1940	50,630	754	14.89	14.6	791	15.6	14.3	51.3	56	
1941	50,330	745	14.7	14.2	710	14.11	12.9	62.9	59	
1942	48,880	848	17.3	15.8	694	14.2	11.6	70.7	49	
1943	47,510	891	18.75	16.5	757	15.9	12.1	50.5	49	
1944	46,910	979	20.87	17.6	662	14.11	11.9	36.7	46	
1945	46,650	848	18.18	16.1	727	15.58	11.4	48.35	46	
1946	49,670	1012	20.37	16.1	702	14.13	11.5	41.5	43	
1947	50,880	1217	23.91	20.5	751	14.76	12.0	45.19	41	
1948	52,650	1015	19.32	17.9	692	13.17	10.8	40.39	34	
1949	52,740	1011	19.17	16.7	767	14.54	11.7	30.66	32	
1950	53,140	940	17.7	15.8	713	13.4	11.6	24.47	30	
1951	52,950	950	17.93	15.5	765	14.44	12.5	35.79	29.6	
1952	52,910	897	16.95	15.3	727	13.74	11.3	32.33	27.6	
1953	52,990	890	16.79	15.6	727	13.72	11.4	39.32	28.6	
1954	53,080	913	17.2	15.2	720	13.69	11.3	44.9	26.5	
1955	53,150	867	16.3	15.0	767	13.43	11.7	25.4	24.9	
1956	53,270	853	16.01	15.7	719	13.63	11.7	23.4	23.8	
1957	53,190	940	17.67	16.1	725	13.9	11.5	20.2	23.0	
1958	53,330	919	17.23	16.4	723	13.5	11.7	20.6	22.5	
1959	53,390	897	16.8	16.5	762	14.27	11.6	42.3	22.0	
1960	53,460	906	16.9	17.1	743	13.9	11.5	25.4	21.7	
1961	53,020	969	18.27	17.4	746	14.1	12.0	20.6	21.4	
1962	53,320	1001	18.9	18.0	837	15.6	11.9	28.0	21.4	
1963	53,790	931	17.3	18.2	770	14.3	12.2	30.1	20.9	
1964	53,490	996	18.6	18.4	736	13.7	11.3	24.1	20.0	
1965	53,320	918	17.2	18.0	763	14.3	11.5	31.5	19.0	
1966	53,920	866	16.3	17.7	777	14.6	11.7	23.1	19.0	
1967	52,730	963	18.3	17.2	696	13.2	11.2	30.0	18.3	

The following Table gives an Analysis of the Vital Statistics :

Causes of Death 1967 and comparison with 1966 figures.

Registrar-General's figures.

Classification No.		M	F.	Total 1967	Total 1966
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	1	5	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	1
3	Syphilitic diseases	1	—	1	2
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	1	—	1	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	14	4	18	20
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	27	3	30	24
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	17	17	12
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2	8
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	32	18	50	62
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	3	4	4
16	Diabetes	3	6	9	11
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	44	50	94	129
18	Coronary disease, angina	85	51	136	144
19	Hypertension with heart disease	5	5	10	12
20	Other heart diseases	24	37	61	75
21	Other circulatory diseases	20	31	51	44
22	Influenza	—	—	—	4
23	Pneumonia	17	18	35	35
24	Bronchitis	36	22	58	61
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	5	2	7	9
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2	11
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	—	2	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	7
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	3	2	5	11
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	24	30	54	57
33	Motor vehicle accidents	15	1	16	10
34	All other accidents	6	6	12	11
35	Suicide	3	6	9	9
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1	—
	Total	379	317	696	777

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life.**Registrar General's Figures 1967.**

	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and Over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...											1	1	3				4	1
Tuberculosis, other																		
Syphilitic diseases												1						1
Diphtheria																		
Whooping Cough																		
Meningococcal infections ...																		
Acute poliomyelitis																		
Measles							1										1	
Other infective and parasitic diseases													1	1			1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...									1		8	1	3	1	3	1	14	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus										1	10	1	14	1	2	1	27	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...											2	6	5		4			17
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...												1	1					2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms										1	13	3	9	6	9	9	32	18
Leukaemia,										1		2		1			1	3
Diabetes													1	3	2	3	3	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system										1	4	6	13	12	26	32	44	50
Coronary disease, angina ...										6	1	30	6	22	20	27	24	85
Hypertension with heart disease										1		2	2	3		2	5	5
Other heart diseases										3	1	3	4	6	7	12	25	24
Other circulatory diseases ...												3		7	3	10	28	20
Influenza																		
Pneumonia	3	3										4	1	3	6	7	8	17
Bronchitis										1		17	5	11	7	7	10	36
Other respiratory diseases ...												2		1	2	2	5	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum													1		1			2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea												1			1			2
Nephritis and nephrosis ...															1	1	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ...													1		1			2
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion																		
Congenital malformations ...	3	2															3	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	10		1							1	1	6	3	2	5	9	10
Motor vehicle accidents ...			1		1		3	1	6		1		2		1		15	1
All other accidents	2					1		1	2	2	2					2	6	6
Suicide										1	1	2	2		2		1	3
Homicide and operations of war								1										1
Total ...	14	15	2	1	1	1	4	3	25	8	110	43	102	83	121	163	379	317

Birth Rate.

In 1967, the number of live births was 963, 97 more than in 1966, giving a birth rate of 18·3 per 1,000 population compared with the previous year's rate of 16·3.

The corrected birth rate (Registrar General's area comparability factor 1.06) was 19.4 and the birth rate for England and Wales was 17.2 per 1,000 population for 1967.

The birth rates and maternal mortality rates for Dewsbury since 1941 are as follows :—

	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate</i>
1941	... 14·7	... 6·31
1942	... 17·3	... 1·14
1943	... 18·7	... 1·07
1944	... 20·8	... 1·8
1945	... 18·1	... Nil
1946	... 20·4	... 1·90
1947	... 19·3	... 2·41
1948	... 23·9	... Nil
1949	... 19·2	... Nil
1950	... 17·7	... 2·07
1951	... 17·93	... Nil
1952	... 16·95	... Nil
1953	... 16·79	... Nil
1954	... 17·2	... Nil
1955	... 16·3	... Nil
1956	... 16·01	... Nil
1957	... 17·67	... Nil
1958	... 17·23	... Nil
1959	... 16·8	... Nil
1960	... 16·9	... Nil
1961	... 18·2	... Nil
1962	... 18·7	... Nil
1963	... 17·3	... Nil
1964	... 18·6	... Nil
1965	... 17·2	... Nil
1966	... 16·3	... Nil

Death Rate.

In 1967 the number of deaths was 696, 81 less than the previous year and the death rate was 13·2 per 1,000 population compared with 14·6 in 1966.

The death rate for England and Wales in 1967 was 11·7 per 1,000 population.

Deaths Occurring in Hospitals and Institutions.

The number of deaths which occurred in hospitals or institutions during the year was 315 or 40% of the total number of deaths.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year — 1967.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day		1 Day— 1 week		1 week— 4 weeks		4 weeks— 3 Mths.		3—6 Mths.		6—9 Mths.		9—12 Mths.		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Other defined and Ill-defined diseases	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Congenital Malformations	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity and Atelectasis	3	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents, not motor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS	4	7	3	5	2	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	14	15		

Total number of deaths under 28 days old was 21 or 72% of all infant deaths.

Neonatal death rate ... 21.8 per 1,000 live births.

Premature Live Births.

There were 76 premature births notified during 1967, representing 7.8% of the live births, 27 were males and 49 females. They included 5 pairs of twins and 3 children who were twin to infants not premature on birth weight.

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|
| (a) | The total number of premature babies (i.e., 5½ lbs. weight or less at birth) who were born : | |
| | (i) at home | 2 |
| | (ii) in hospital | 74 |
| (b) | Born at home and : | |
| | (i) nursed entirely at home | 2 |
| | (ii) transferred to hospital before 28th day | ... — |
| | (iii) who died during the first 24 hours | ... — |
| | (iv) who died between 1 and 7 days | ... — |
| | (v) survived 28 days | 2 |
| (c) | Born in hospital : | |
| | (i) who died during the first 24 hours | ... 7 |
| | (ii) who died between 1 and 7 days | ... 4 |
| | (iii) who died between 7 and 28 days | ... — |
| | (iv) who survived 28 days | 63 |

Premature Infants 1944-1967.

Year	No. of premature infants born	No. of live births	Premature Infants as a percentage of the live births
1944	27	979	2·8%
1945	26	848	3·1%
1946	49	1012	4·8%
1947	91	1217	7·5%
1948	64	1015	6·3%
1949	69	1011	6·8%
1950	51	940	5·4%
1951	56	950	5·9%
1952	57	897	6·4%
1953	57	890	6·4%
1954	64	913	7·0%
1955	74	867	8·5%
1956	69	853	8·1%
1957	60	940	6·4%
1958	66	913	7·1%
1959	83	897	9·2%
1960	87	906	9·6%
1961	70	969	7·2%
1962	72	1001	7·2%
1963	88	931	9·4%
1964	68	991	6·8%
1965	65	918	7·1%
1966	75	866	8·7%
1967	76	963	7·8%

The following table shows that of the 76 premature infants born during 1967, 11 are known to have died before reaching their first birthday, 18 are known to have survived to one year of age, and 47 are alive but less than one year of age at 1st April, 1968.

Premature Live Births, 1967.
Table as at 1st April, 1968—Showing Information Relating to Weight and Survival

Number of Premature Infants born during 1966				Birth Weight				Deaths of Premature Infants				Premature Infants Alive (1/4/68)			
Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
5	4	9		3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less	4	4		8	—	—		1	—	1	—
7	13	20		Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	—	1		1	1	6		8	1	4	—
3	12	15		Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	—	2		2	2	10		1	—	1	—
12	20	32		Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	—	—		—	—	7		14	5	6	—
27	49	76		Totals	4	7		11	15	32		8	10	—	—

Congenital Malformations.

The Registrar General requested a monthly return on a standard form of all the children found at birth with congenital malformations. The information required is obtained by the use of a modified birth notification form. When doubt has arisen as to the correct classification of congenital malformation further information has been sought from the general practitioners or hospitals concerned. During the year 15 live births (7 males and 8 females) and 2 stillbirths (2 males) showed congenital malformations at birth. If necessary children with congenital malformations are put on the "At Risk" Register and such children receive extra supervision by the doctors and health visitors.

Medical Examinations.

During 1967 a total of 319 medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department. 227 of these were for Corporation employees who were either entering the service or were due to pay superannuation contributions after the qualifying period. 28 examinations were done for outside authorities, 44 candidates for teachers' training colleges were medically examined prior to their being accepted by the colleges, and 20 persons were examined on taking up appointments as teachers.

Marriages.

Mr. K. H. Windmill, Superintendent Registrar, has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of marriages during the year was 477 :

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) In the Church of England | ... | ... | ... | 197 |
| (b) In other Churches | ... | ... | ... | 90 |
| (c) At the Register Office | ... | ... | ... | 190 |

Marriages 1945-1967.

Year				
1945	...	...	...	521
1946	...	...	...	570
1947	...	...	...	571
1948	...	...	...	551
1949	...	...	...	499
1950	...	...	...	482
1951	...	...	...	487
1952	...	...	...	441
1953	...	...	...	455
1954	...	...	...	440
1955	...	...	...	450
1956	...	...	...	405
1957	...	...	...	414
1958	...	...	...	391
1959	...	...	...	419
1960	...	...	...	375
1961	...	...	...	368
1962	...	...	...	388
1963	...	...	...	365
1964	...	...	...	356
1965	...	...	...	398
1966	...	...	...	420
1967	...	...	...	477

Occupations.

The chief occupations in Dewsbury are in the woollen trade and its associated industries; rags and shoddy, coal mining, distributive trades, dyeing and cleaning and road transport (passenger and goods). Female labour is very important in the heavy woollen industry of which Dewsbury is the principal centre and there is a high percentage of married women workers employed. Dewsbury has not had any unemployment problem during the year.

HOUSING.

For Housing Report statistics see the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Borough Architect, Town Planning Officer and Buildings Surveyor:—

The number of houses completed in the Borough during the year by private enterprise was 133 and the number completed by the Corporation was:—327

Westtown Redevelopment Scheme Part I	...	72
Owl Estate	...	136
School Lane Estate	...	54
Westtown Redevelopment Scheme Part II	...	65
		—
		327
		—

Houses built by :
Local Authority Private Enterprise

1946	...	111	31
1947	...	161	34
1948	...	149	14
1949	...	94	13
1950	...	172	13
1951	...	246	21
1952	...	232	25
1953	...	230	29
1954	...	305	51
1955	...	333	109
1956	...	95	66
1957	...	280	85
1958	...	658	50
1959	...	141	97
1960	...	68	185
1961	...	146	174
1962	...	150	162
1963	...	74	136
1964	...	85	137
1965	...	118	61
1966	...	104	66
1967	...	327	133
		—	—
Totals (22 years)	...	4279	1692
		—	—

Of the houses completed by the Corporation in 1967, 37 were three-bedroom houses, 63 two-bedroom houses, 158 one-bedroom flats, and 69 two-bedroom flats.

I am informed by Mr. K. R. Devey, Housing Manager, that 257 families were re-housed under the Corporation's slum clearance programme during 1967, in 112 new houses and 129 "re-lets" and 16 in other types of accommodation.

46 persons were also re-housed on my recommendation for medical reasons, 33 to ground floor flats or bungalows, and 13 to other houses or flats.

Blind Persons.

Mr. K. H. Windmill, Chief Officer of Welfare Services, has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of persons on the register of the blind at 31st December, 1967, was 123 as shown in the following table:—

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
0—4	—	—	—
5—15	4	1	5
16—20	—	—	—
21—29	—	—	—
30—39	1	4	5
40—49	3	1	4
50—59	7	8	15
60—69	9	13	22
70—79	10	18	28
80—89	10	25	35
90+	2	7	9
Totals	46	77	123

The number of persons on the register of the partially sighted was:—

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
0—4	—	—	—
5—15	8	—	8
16—20	1	1	2
21—49	3	4	7
50—64	5	2	7
65+	10	27	37
Totals	27	34	61

The following information respecting the admission of persons to the register of the blind or the register of the partially sighted during 1967 has been given by Mr. G. Auty, Secretary Manager of the Dewsbury, Batley & District Institution for the Blind.

Forms B.D. 8 were received in respect of 12 new cases for admission to the blind register and 12 new cases to the register of the partially sighted. The following table indicates the cause of the disability:—

		Cataract	Glaucoma	Cause of Disability Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i)	Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which sec. F of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a)	No treatment ...	—	—	—	4
(b)	Treatment ... (medical, surgical or optical)	B PS	1 3	5 1	— — 6
(ii)	Number of cases at 1(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	B PS	— 3	4 1	— — 1 6

Ministry of Health Circular 27/54.

Health of Children.

Prevention of break up of families.

During the year under review 8 meetings were held under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health to deal with this subject and to continue with the work that was done in the previous year. The meetings are attended by a representative of the Town Clerk, the Deputy Medical Officer, Superintendent Nursing Officer, a senior lady Housing Inspector, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, a Mental Welfare Officer, the Senior National Assistance Officer, the Children's Officer, a Probation Officer, the Chief Officer of Welfare Services and an Education Department Welfare Officer.

15 new cases were discussed and helped during 1967 in addition to 24 cases outstanding at the end of 1966. 16 cases were taken off the register as no longer needing help because of the improvement which had been effected or because they had removed to another area. At the end of 1967 there remained on the register 23 cases still under discussion. Some of these cases represent the 'hard core' of problem families and are with us year after year, necessitating a continuous watch on behalf of the children who are often the victims of the indolence and ignorance of their parents.

International Vaccination Certificates.

During the year 244 certificates were authenticated for persons travelling abroad, either permanently or temporarily, compared with 964 in 1966.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH
SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

Public Health Officers.

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on pages 5, 6 and 7.

Laboratory Facilities.

All specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield (Director, Dr. L. A. Little), and during 1967 approximately a total of 340 specimens were dealt with, mainly investigations in connection with some dysentery and food poisoning.

Promotion of Cleanliness.

Cases of uncleanliness are dealt with at the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, Dewsbury, by a specially appointed Cleansing Assistant employed in the School Health Service.

During 1967, there were 6 cases of head lice and 10 cases of scabies amongst pre-school children, 4 cases of scabies and 2 cases of head lice amongst adults.

Nursing Homes.

There are no nursing homes registered or known to exist in the County Borough area.

Treatment Centres and Clinics at end of 1967.

The following is a list of Treatment Centres and Clinics in the Borough :—

Centre or Clinic	Place	Time
Child Welfare Clinics	School Lane, Westborough Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton Chidswell Methodist Chapel, Shaw Cross	Monday, 2 p.m. Tuesdays at 2 p.m. Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
	Health Dept., Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road	Wednesday 2 p.m. Every afternoon 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for Welfare Foods only.
	Thornhill Council Offices	Thursday 2 p.m.
	Ravensthorpe Council Offices	Friday 2 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinics	Moorlands Maternity Home	Monday 9.30 a.m. booking clinic.
	Thornhill Council Offices	Wed. 11 a.m.
	Moorlands Maternity Home	Wed. 11 a.m. & 2 p.m. Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.
	School Lane Clinic	Thursday, 10 a.m.

Centre or Clinic	Place	Time
Relaxation & Mothercraft Clinic	School Lane Clinic	By appointment
Post-Natal Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	By appointment second and fourth Friday 9.30 a.m.
Cervical Cytology Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	Wed. 9.0 a.m. By appointment.
*Premature Baby Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	1st and 3rd Fridays 10-0 a.m.
*Consultant Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic (Maternity Cases)	Central Dental Clinic, 40, Leeds Road	By appointment
*Orthopaedic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 10 a.m. 1st Wed. in month.
*Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 9 a.m. to 12 noon Tuesday and Thursday 1.30 p.m. alt. Tues.
Polio Vaccination Diphtheria Immunisation	All Child Welfare Clinics	Clinic day.
*Chest Clinic	Dewsbury General Hospital (Returned Cases) (New Cases) (B.C.G.)	Tuesday a.m. Wednesday a.m. Monday 1.45 p.m. Thursday p.m. Friday p.m. Third Friday a.m.
*Venereal Diseases	Dewsbury General Hospital	Men: Monday 10-12 noon Thur. 5.30-6.30 p.m. Women: Thur. 4.30-5.30 p.m. Woman & Children: Wednesday 2 to 4 p.m.
Family Planning	Municipal Buildings	Tues. 2 p.m., Wed. 6.30 p.m.

*Attended by Medical Officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47.

This section empowers the authority on certification by the Medical Officer of Health to require the removal to hospital or other suitable premises subject to approval by a court, of a person who

- (a) is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) is unable to devote to himself-herself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was not necessary during the year to enforce this Section of the Act.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948.

One application was received during the year for registration under this Act.

National Insurance Act, 1946.

New Claims to Sickness Benefit received at the Dewsbury Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in 1967 in respect of Dewsbury residents.

Week ended	No. of Claims	Week ended	No. of claims
3.1.67	519 (487)	4.7.67	223 (212)
(2 weeks)		11.7.67	202 (183)
10.1.67	382 (368)	18.7.67	234 (195)
17.1.67	342 (441)	25.7.67	206 (162)
25.1.67	287 (637)	1.8.67	191 (181)
2.2.67	277 (680)	8.8.67	211 (152)
7.2.67	299 (498)	15.8.67	227 (168)
14.2.67	293 (359)	22.8.67	186 (189)
21.2.67	287 (363)	29.8.67	165 (158)
28.2.67	258 (308)	5.9.67	224 (204)
9.3.67	281 (243)	12.9.67	226 (239)
14.3.67	262 (230)	19.9.67	274 (186)
21.3.67	259 (203)	26.9.67	266 (184)
28.3.67	165 (219)	3.10.67	244 (226)
4.4.67	391 (218)	10.10.67	268 (278)
11.4.67	266 (131)	17.10.67	303 (283)
18.4.67	263 (236)	24.10.67	231 (315)
25.4.67	241 (255)	31.10.67	270 (280)
2.5.67	267 (204)	7.11.67	250 (320)
9.5.67	257 (206)	14.11.67	277 (331)
16.5.67	263 (197)	21.11.67	244 (283)
23.5.67	248 (206)	28.11.67	300 (312)
30.5.67	180 (152)	5.12.67	315 (309)
6.6.67	231 (192)	12.12.67	280 (285)
13.6.67	273 (197)	29.12.67	278 (254)
20.6.67	227 (240)		
27.6.67	252 (211)		

The figures in brackets are for the corresponding week in 1966.

Chiropody.

The Chiropody Service for old persons is carried out most efficiently by the Dewsbury Old People's Welfare Association on behalf of the Corporation and thanks are due to the members of the Association for the excellent voluntary work they are constantly doing in connection with this service. The following gives details of the work done and the cost involved during the financial year 1-4-67 to 31-3-68:—

Dewsbury Old People's Welfare Association.					
Chiropody Service 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1968.					
1. Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	718
2. Number of treatments given:					
(a) At Home	...	...	...	...	1,611
(b) At centres	...	...	...	...	5,342
3. Number of persons treated :					
(a) At Home	...	...	...	...	265
(b) At centres	...	...	...	...	844
4. Cost of service:					
Chiropodists' Fees —					
(a) domiciliary	...	...	...	£1,206 0s. 0d.	
(b) centres	...	...	...	£1,821 11s. 4d.	
(c) travelling expenses	...	...	...	£84 4s. 0d.	
				£3,111 15s. 4d.	
Rent for premises (one centre)	...	...	...	£15 10s. 0d.	
Caretaker—Flatts	...	...	...	£12 10s. 0d.	
Postages	...	...	...	£3 9s. 2d.	
Cheque books and Bank Charges	...	...	...	£6 0s. 0d.	
				£3,149 4s. 6d.	
5. Total amount received from patients	...	...	...	£357 0s. 0d.	
Less amount deducted for dressings	...	...	...	£298 9s. 0d.	
Nett amount received	...	...	...	£58 11s. 0d.	
6. Length of each session	...	...	...	3 hours	
7. Fee paid to chiropodist for 3 hour session...	...	...	...	£2 11s. 6d.	
8. Fee paid to chiropodist for each domiciliary visit	...	...	...	15s. 0d.*	
9. Amount normally paid by patient	...	...	...	1s. 0d.	

*Notification was recently received that the domiciliary fee had been increased to 17/-d. with effect from 1st January, 1967. The amount of back pay involved from 1st January, 1967 to 31st March, 1968, is £194 6s. 0d. paid in the financial year 1968/69.

Chiropody treatment for handicapped persons is arranged directly by the Health Department and during the year 11 such persons received treatment.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER.

Report of the Engineer of the Mid Calder Water Board.

During the past year Dewsbury County Borough received water in bulk from three sources in the following proportions:

Mid Calder Water Board	...	71.0%
(own sources)		
Bradford Corporation	...	11.0%
Calderdale Water Board	...	18.0%

The figures show a proportionate increase over previous years on the Calderdale supplies which are being used to supply the Gas Works at Savile Town, the largest consumer in the area.

The Bradford and Calderdale supplies are filtered and sterilized but the Boards own sources are pH corrected and sterilized only. The Mid Calder Water Board has adopted a programme for the installation of filters and preliminary designs and consultations are in hand.

Extensive mainlaying, and scraping and relining of trunk mains has been carried out during the year. Some of this work has relieved areas previously experiencing poor pressure of water, and other works have been necessary to supply additional consumers.

The water has been examined for bacteriological contamination and the enclosed list illustrates that the necessary high standard has been maintained. Chemical analyses show no plumbo solvent action.

Except for a few isolated cottages, all houses in the County Borough are supplied with piped water, the rate of consumption being 39.0 gallons per head per day for domestic and unmeasured trade, and 30.5 gallons per head per day for trade purposes.

Rainfall slightly above average has enabled unrestricted consumptions to be permitted.

Analysis of Water to Dewsbury County Borough.

Presumptive B coli per 100 ml	Raw Water pre Treatment	Stored Water before final Chlorination	Water in supply
0 (Highly Satisfactory)	14	113	81
1—2 (Satisfactory)	8	5	4
3—10 (Suspicious)	13	9	—
7—10 Greater than Unsatisfactory in Chlorinated supply	16	2	—
TOTAL	51	129	85

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Mr. G. J. Drummond, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly supplied the following information with regard to the sewerage system:—

A. Corporation Housing Sites.

1. Headfield View—Thornhill Lees
Approximately 200 feet of 12" diameter foul sewer.
2. School Lane
Approximately 430 feet of 9" diameter surface water sewer.
3. Owl Lane, Chidswell
Approximately 1,890 feet of 9" diameter and 6" diameter foul sewer.
Approximately 1,840 feet of 12" diameter, 9" diameter and 6" diameter surface water sewer.

B. Private Development.

1. Sugar Lane
Approximately 480 feet of 9" and 6" diameter surface water sewer.
2. Leeds Road, Chidswell
Approximately 570 feet of 9" diameter surface water sewer.
Approximately 570 feet of 9" diameter foul sewer.
3. Squirrel Hill
Approximately 520 feet of 9" diameter surface water sewer.

4. Coniston Road
 - Approximately 3,970 feet of 9" diameter surface water sewer.
 - Approximately 1,800 feet of 9" diameter foul sewer.
5. Replacement of Canker Dyke, Ravensthorpe.
 - Approximately 490 feet of 36" diameter Armco Culvert.

C. Works carried out by Direct Labour

1. Culverting of Stream at Old Bank Road
 - Approximately 170 feet of 18" diameter surface water sewer.
2. Battye Street
 - Approximately 24 feet of 21" diameter surface water sewer.
3. Piping of Stream at Moorlands Avenue West
 - Approximately 250 feet of 9" diameter surface water sewer.
4. Replacement of Stone Drain at Albion Hill
 - Approximately 220 feet of 15" and 9" diameter surface water sewer.
5. Replacement of Surface Water Sewer at Overthorpe Road.
 - Approximately 750 feet of 15" diameter surface water sewer.
6. Edge Lane—Thornhill Edge
 - Approximately 500 feet of 9" diameter surface water sewer.

D. Sewerage Work

Approximately £184,000 Contract—Biological Filter Beds nearing completion.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Mr. C. L. N. Cree, Manager has kindly supplied the following information.

The main sewage treatment works, situated at Mitchell Laithes, deals with domestic sewage and trade waste waters from the County Borough of Dewsbury, the Borough of Batley, the Urban District of Mirfield, part of the sewage from the Borough of Ossett which formerly received treatment at their Healey Sewage Works and part of the sewage from the Sitlington area of the Wakefield Rural District Council. The population of the area draining to the works is 104,083. The total volume of sewage treated amounted to 3,304 million gallons, equal to an average daily flow of 9,170 gallons. Sludge and solid matter removed from the Sewage in treatment was 49,871 tons.

The system of treatment includes primary sedimentation, fully automated two-stage biological filtration together with recirculation of effluent, intermediate and secondary sedimentation. Effluent is discharged to the River Calder. Notwithstanding the severe overloading of the treatment plant it has been possible to effect a purification figure of 69·9%.

Construction work on extensions to the Biological Filter Beds commenced in 1966 is nearing completion and the new Laboratory and Administrative Block is now up to first floor level. A fertiliser plant is being erected which will be in operation in 1968. It is anticipated that work will commence on Primary and Secondary/Storm Sedimentation Tanks and Sludge Treatment Plant during 1968.

Ravensthorpe Sewage Works deals with domestic sewage and trade wastes from the Ravensthorpe part of the County Borough. The population of the area served by this works is 6,500. The volume of sewage treated amounted to 387 million gallons, equal to a daily average flow of 1,061,000 gallons. The system of treatment is primary sedimentation, single filtration and secondary sedimentation. Excess flows are passed on to Mitchell Laithes.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The information in this section has been kindly contributed by Mr. M. Lovett, O.B.E., Pollution Prevention Officer, Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority, Leeds.

The Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority is responsible for dealing with matters relating to river pollution prevention, land drainage, fisheries and water resources in the River Calder watershed.

The River Calder and its tributaries receive along their lengths the effluents from an almost unbroken chain of sewage works and trade premises. The problem of preventing pollution in the middle and lower reaches of the river is complicated by the relative smallness of the normal flow in the river in relation to the volume of effluents discharged. As measured at Kirkthorpe Weir, Wakefield, the normal flow in the river is about 95 million gallons per day. At that point at least one-third of the normal flow of water in the river can be accounted for as effluent from sewage works. In addition, treated trade effluents amounting to several millions of gallons per day are discharged to the river and its tributaries, so that normally the amount of used water in the river is often at least 50 per cent of the total flow, this being exclusive of the use of virtually the whole of the normal flow in the river for cooling purposes by the various electricity generating stations between Elland and Wakefield. Whilst there were no serious drought conditions during the year, there were quite serious flood conditions during October and November, 1967.

The River Authority is of the continued opinion, that in an area such as the Calder Valley the most efficient and economical means of dealing with trade effluents is usually by discharging them, where practicable, to the public sewers, for treatment at the sewage works of the local authorities. Virtually all trade effluents produced at present within the Dewsbury County

Borough and in the adjacent areas of Batley, Mirfield and Healey (Ossett B.) continue to receive treatment at the Corporation's sewage works. No new industries producing trade effluents have been introduced into these districts during the year, but increased discharges from existing industries continue to be satisfactorily accommodated.

Conditions at Mitchell Laithes sewage works have, on the whole, improved during the year. Further improvements will result early in 1968 as the new primary and secondary filter units reach full maturity.

It is expected that work will commence early in 1968 on the next stage of the extensions, comprising primary sedimentation, secondary sedimentation and storm sewage tanks, required to render the works capable of dealing effectively with prescribed flows, including those from Batley and those from the Ravens-thorpe sewage works, which are to be abandoned in due course. Preparation of detailed drawings for the remaining extensions to the works are well in hand. The effluent from the Ravens-thorpe sewage works has unfortunately deteriorated during the year, but with the skill typical of Dewsbury, expedients are being adopted where practicable in an endeavour to restore reasonable conditions.

There has again been little change in the condition of the Spen River as it enters Dewsbury County Borough area. There has, however, been a gradual improvement in the quality of the effluents discharged from the Spenborough main sewage works. As a result, detailed information is being collected before final decisions are taken as to the most efficient basis for future extensions to the works. Work commenced during the year on the first stage of the proposed extensions and modernisation of the North Bierley sewage works of the Bradford Corporation. Any appreciable improvement in stream conditions at the Dewsbury boundary will, however, have to await the completion of the second-stage extensions, which provide for additional filters and reconstruction of the existing units. Despite current restrictions, it is hoped that work on these extensions will be started during the summer of 1968.

All major trade effluents (with the exception of those from a colliery and a ready-mixed concrete batching plant) in the watershed of the Batley Beck continue to be discharged to the public sewers. It is once again pleasing to note that no adverse incidents of any significance were reported during the year.

Work is proceeding on the preparation of the scheme which will facilitate the abandoning of the obsolete storm sewage tanks at Batley, and the passing forward of prescribed flows to the Dewsbury sewerage system. Implementation of the scheme will be in accordance with the broad principles contained in the agreement drawn up between Batley Corporation and Dewsbury Corporation in 1949, and will result in a further improvement in the condition of the Batley Beck in wet weather.

The condition of the Smithies Beck (the upper reaches of the Batley Beck) continues to be impaired by the discharge of mine water (over which the River Authority has no jurisdiction). The condition of the Pildacre Beck has been generally satisfactory throughout the year, as also has that of the Chickenley Beck. There has been no change in the condition of the Smithy Brook and it continues to support fish.

The river at Brighouse and upstream continues to support fish-life, and good catches continue to be reported. As a result of work having commenced during the year on the final stages of the Huddersfield Corporation's scheme for providing improved sewage treatment facilities, there has been a slight deterioration in the condition of the river in its middle reaches, due to existing units having to be taken out of commission (owing to severe site restrictions) to make way for the new ones. It is, however, encouraging to note that once this scheme is completed and the works reach full maturity, there should be a marked improvement in the condition of the river as it passes through Dewsbury.

It is expected that tenders will be invited early in 1968 for the carrying out of a comprehensive scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the Holme Valley, which will facilitate the acceptance into the Council's sewers of effluents from the trade premises in the valley. The necessary documents have not yet been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in respect of the scheme to convey the sewage and trade effluents of Sowerby Bridge Urban District to the High Royd sewage works of the Luddenden Foot Joint Sewerage Board, as an alternative to the scheme for conveying these flows to the Halifax Corporation's sewage works. As anticipated, a start was made early in 1967 on the first stage of the Halifax Corporation's own scheme of reconstruction and extension of their sewage works. Completion of this scheme will also result in a noticeable improvement in the middle reaches of the River Calder.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL — 1967.

	4 weeks 29.1.67	4 weeks 28.2.67	4 weeks 26.3.67	9 weeks 28.5.67	5 weeks 2.7.67	9 weeks 3.9.67	4 weeks 1.10.67	4 weeks 29.10.67	5 weeks 3.12.67	4 weeks 31.12.67
REFUSE COLLECTION :										
Ashpits Emptied ...	97	95	144	296	149	323	140	154	182	96
Dustbins Emptied ...	100618	101098	104266	226273	121478	226044	100299	100467	125587	97949
Loads of Refuse Collected ...	678	658	668	1363	658	1177	504	518	636	533
Total Weight Carried (Tons)	1542	1554	1560	3427	1565	2913	1296	1302	1838	1512
Total Cost (Labour & Trans.)	£2787	£2690	£2865	£6797	£3930	£7013	£3308	£3277	£4182	£3278
REFUSE DISPOSAL :										
Refuse Destroyed at Destructor (Tons) ...	16	18	18	37	21	37	16	16	20	15
Refuse Taken to Tip (Tons)	1526	1535	1542	3390	1544	2876	1280	1286	1817	1496
MATERIALS SALVAGED :										
Total Weight (Tons) ...	68	61	63	140	83	133	57	79	60	68
Total Value ...	£593	£574	£597	£1269	£741	£1116	£515	£689	£599	£602
STREET CLEANSING :										
Gullies Emptied ...	906	1127	2132	4170	2349	2722	2562	1571	1419	1115
Loads of Sweepings Collected ...	42	72	58	160	80	115	57	70	84	45

The above information has been supplied by Mr. J. Rock
Cleansing Superintendent and Transport Manager.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Mr. F. Whitham, Baths Manager has kindly supplied the following information:—

The Baths are situated in Old Westgate and were opened in June, 1896. They comprise, two Swimming pools, eighteen Slipper baths, Turkish, Zotofoam and Aeratone baths, and an Establishment laundry.

The Council have approved the provision of a new baths scheme and full working drawings are being prepared.

Swimming Pools.

There are two swimming pools each 75' × 24' with the depth from 3' to 6', the capacity of each bath is 52,500 gallons of water.

The 1st class pool is used for mixed bathing every day and also for swimming galas, the 2nd class pool is used as the teaching pool for school classes and for single sex bathing after school hours.

A total of 50,318 scholars in organised classes attended for swimming instruction during the year, this is less than in 1966 but the baths were closed for 9 weeks for the installation of new boilers.

The water from both pools is under constant treatment to maintain a high standard of clarity and purity and regular tests are carried out on the water each day to ensure that the correct pH value, alkalinity and free chlorine residual are maintained.

Slipper Baths.

12 baths for men and 6 for women are provided and full use is made of them in particular by the coloured people.

Old age pensioners are allowed free baths during mid-week and regular use is made of this concession, 912 pensioners attended during the year.

Remedial Section.

This section consists of Turkish baths, Zotofoam bath and an Aeratone bath. These baths are very well used.

Engineering Section.

The old cornish boilers which had been in use since 1896 were replaced this year by 2 Certrax steam boilers with underfeed stokers using solid fuel. Each boiler is capable of producing 3,000 lbs. of steam per hour.

There is a large storage calorifier capable of giving 2,000 gallons of hot water per hour, a calorifier for heating the swimming bath water and a calorifier for the space heating of the Central Library.

2 air scoured filters for filtering the swimming bath water, chemical feeding plant and a chlorinator.

The laundry plant consists of a rotary washing machine, hydro-extractor, power mangle and drying chamber.

Summary of Attendances:

Although the baths were closed for a period of 9 weeks the attendances have remained at a very high level during the year.

	1966	1967
Swimming ...	169,895	162,195
Slipper Baths ...	22,089	16,802
Turkish and Remedial	8,898	8,433
 Total	<hr/> 200,882	<hr/> 187,430

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

There are three ante-natal clinics in the County Borough administered by the Corporation, these are situated at Moorlands Maternity Hospital, Thornhill Council Offices, and Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton.

Ante-natal care is available at these clinics for patients resident in Dewsbury and in bordering areas who are going to be confined at home and those who have been booked for delivery in Moorlands Maternity Hospital. Some Dewsbury residents are confined to Staincliffe General Hospital, which administers its own ante-natal clinic.

Blood tests are carried out at the Corporation clinics, and immunisation against poliomyelitis is available.

Short talks, demonstrations and film shows on various health topics are given to patients attending Earlsheaton and Thornhill ante-natal clinics. Orange juice, cod liver oil, and vitamin tablets are also on sale at these two clinics. During 1967, 207 sessions were held by the Authority's doctors and 145 sessions by Hospital doctors.

RELAXATION CLASSES.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Clinics were held each week at the Municipal Buildings under the guidance of a Health Visitor. The classes were very popular and during 1967 the attendances were as follows:—

No. of Mothers attending:—			
Hospital Booked	...	...	200
Home Confinements	...	...	5
		Total	205
Total Attendances	...	...	1050

POST-NATAL CLINICS

A post-natal clinic administered by the Corporation is held once a month at Moorlands Maternity Hospital. It is attended by Dewsbury residents who have been confined either at home or at Moorlands Maternity Hospital. 11 sessions were by the Authority's doctors and 12 sessions by Hospital doctors.

Premature Baby Clinic.

This clinic is held twice a month at Moorlands and is in the charge of the Consultant Paediatrician. A Senior Health Visitor attends the clinic, where all premature babies born in the area are referred, together with any baby who has been ill in hospital or any baby who has any abnormality. An average of 15 babies attend at each session.

The following table shows the attendances at the clinics during 1967:—

	Number of Women		Total number of attendances in 1966	
	who attended during 1967	who were new cases in 1967	Medical Officers Sessions	Midwives Sessions
Ante-Natal Clinics	1662	1187	6461	—
Post-Natal Clinics	238	238	241	—

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS— STAINCLIFFE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The number of attendances by Dewsbury mothers at the above clinics during 1967 were as follows :—

Ante-Natal :	First Visits	... 270
	Subsequent Visits	2603
Post-Natal :	First Visits	... 130
	Subsequent Visits	183

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

The table on page 44 gives details of the attendances at each of the Corporation's Infant Welfare Clinics.

The number of infants attending for the first time under one year of age was 92% of the number of infants born during the year (live births). The clinics are well patronised and during the year 1,900 children attended them.

The amount of milk foods of all types sold at the clinics during the year was 31,060 lbs. compared with 29,693 lbs. in 1966 and 31,102 lbs. in 1965.

The following table shows the issues of vitamin supplements during the past few years :—

	Tins of National Dried Milk	Bottles of		Packets of Vitamin Tablets
		Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	
1956	16,405	34,282	5,276	3,178
1957	11,964	38,660	4,778	3,165
1958	8,206	25,256	3,139	2,776
1959	6,447	25,230	2,699	2,723
1960	5,319	25,499	2,746	2,702
1961	4,196	13,790	1,780	1,647
1962	3,206	7,392	1,081	642
1963	2,451	7,805	873	530
1964	2,324	7,934	879	804
1965	2,198	10,824	873	442
1966	2,155	10,623	695	423
1967	2,308	10,626	677	412

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

HEARING TESTS ON INFANTS, 1967.

Routine hearing tests on infants are done at the Infant Welfare Centres. They are carried out on infants when they reach 7 months of age, or as soon after that as possible. If any infant fails these routine tests of hearing on two occasions, then arrangements are made for him or her to be seen by Dr. Fox at the Health Department for further, more extensive tests. If, after this, he or she is still thought to be deaf, the case is referred to Mr. Jones, the E.N.T. Specialist.

Total number of tests carried out ... 471

No of Tests at Different Clinics:—

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>
Halifax Road	...	112	105	7
Thornhill	...	65	63	2
Earlsheaton	...	88	84	4
Ravensthorpe	...	124	122	2
Shaw Cross	...	63	62	1
Westborough	...	19	19	—
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	471	455	16
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Age Groups:—		<i>Total</i>	<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>
Under 1 year	...	415	401	14
1—2	...	49	49	—
2—3	...	3	3	—
3—4	...	3	2	1
4—5	...	1	—	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	471	455	16
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

16 Failures

9 had repeat tests and were found to be satisfactory.

4 are awaiting repeat tests.

1 has had a re-test which was unsatisfactory, and she is awaiting further investigation.

1 had an audiometric test which was unsatisfactory—

He was referred to Mr. Jones.

He has a speech defect, so was also referred to Miss Purchase.

1 had an audiometric test which was unsatisfactory—

He has been referred to Mr. Jones.

DENTAL SERVICE.

Report by the Principal Dental Officer—Mr. J. R. Tuxford, L.D.S.

Facilities for Dental inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children has been made available at the Central Dental Clinic, and nursery schools have been visited for the purpose of inspecting the children under school age.

The numbers of pre-school children inspected and treated are very similar to last year, and numbers of expectant and nursing mothers inspected and treated has increased. This increase has been due to a large number of immigrants attending the clinic. As stated in a previous report, language barrier presents some difficulties with this type of patient, and lengthens time of treatment.

Dental treatment of all types is made available, and advice and instruction in oral hygiene is also given. The provision of dentures, free of charge, is made for expectant and nursing mothers up to the child being one year of age.

Dental Services for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children Under 5 years.

Part A. Attendances and Treatment.

Number of Visits for Treatment During Year:

	Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	189	213
Subsequent Visits	191	308
Total Visits	<u>380</u>	<u>521</u>
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year	5	2
Treatment provided during the year:		
Number of Fillings	239	425
Teeth Filled	189	308
Teeth Extracted	144	239
General Anaesthetics given	74	54
Emergency Visits by Patients	18	3
Patients X-Rayed	—	3
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	92	164
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	40	
Teeth Root Filled	—	1
Inlays	—	2
Crowns	—	1
Number of Courses of Treatment Completed during the Year	178	206

Part B. Prosthetics.

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time) ...	19
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures	18
Number of Dentures Supplied	48

Part C. Anaesthetics.

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	128
--	-----

Part D. Inspections.

	Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients given First Inspections During Year ...	526	292
Number of Patients in A and D above who required Treatment	218	243
Number of Patients in B and E above who were Offered Treatment	218	243

Part E. Sessions.

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (I.e. Equivalent Complete Half Days) Devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients:

For Treatment	147
For Health Education	2

Eightlands Day Nursery.

The nursery has accommodation for 25 children under the age of 3 years. It is open Monday to Friday from 7.0 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. and is staffed by Matron, two Nursery Assistants, Cook, Kitchen Helper, Cleaner and a Laundress (part-time). When the daily attendance exceeds 21, Matron can engage temporary additional help.

The following table shows the attendances month by month:

Month	Days Open	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Number on register
January	... 22	250	11	23
February	... 20	353	17	25
March	... 21	374	18	23
April	... 20	358	18	23
May	... 21	332	15	26
June	... 22	347	15	23
July	... 15	264	17	24
August	... 19	305	16	24
September	... 21	374	18	23
October	... 22	350	16	25
November	... 22	331	15	24
December	... 19	302	16	20

The average daily attendance for the year was 16 as against 15 the previous year. There was an increase in the attendance compared with the previous year. In 1967 a total of 3,895 attendances was made compared with 3,577 in 1966.

During 1967 a Nursery School student worked at the Day Nursery as part of her training for the N.N.E.B. qualification.

The charges for admission remained the same as in 1966, *i.e.*, a minimum of 1s. 6d. a day and a maximum of 6s. 0d. per day, the actual amount depending on the circumstances of the applicant.

The nursery is maintained by the Council primarily as a social service for those in need of it, *i.e.*, children of unmarried mothers, widowed, divorced or separated mothers, mothers who have to go into hospital, and others. Each case is decided on its merits.

A doctor visits the Day Nursery to give advice and to do vaccinations and immunisations as necessary.

Mother and Baby Homes.

There are no Mother and Baby Homes provided by the Council, but approval was given for 8 unmarried, expectant women to be sent to homes provided by religious bodies, payment being made by the authority.

Illegitimate Children.

The authority does not employ a Social Worker for purposes of Ministry of Health Circular 2866. The mothers are visited by the Health Visitors, who offer advice on the care of the children and on the services available to them.

THE DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES

Summary of the Work Carried Out by the Midwives During the Year.

No. of cases delivered during year, excluding abortions, miscarriages and stillbirths	167
No. of miscarriages and stillbirths	2
Numbers transferred to hospital before delivery ...	26
Number of cases who left district before delivery ...	4
Number of cases undelivered on 31st December, 1967	58
Number of Medical Aid forms sent to General Practitioners	—
Number of emergency unbooked deliveries included above	3
No. of cases where Pethidine was administered ...	106
No. of cases where Trilene was given	136

In addition the midwives attended 440 maternity cases who were discharged from Moorlands Maternity and Staincliffe General Hospitals before the 10th day after delivery.



School Lane Health Centre

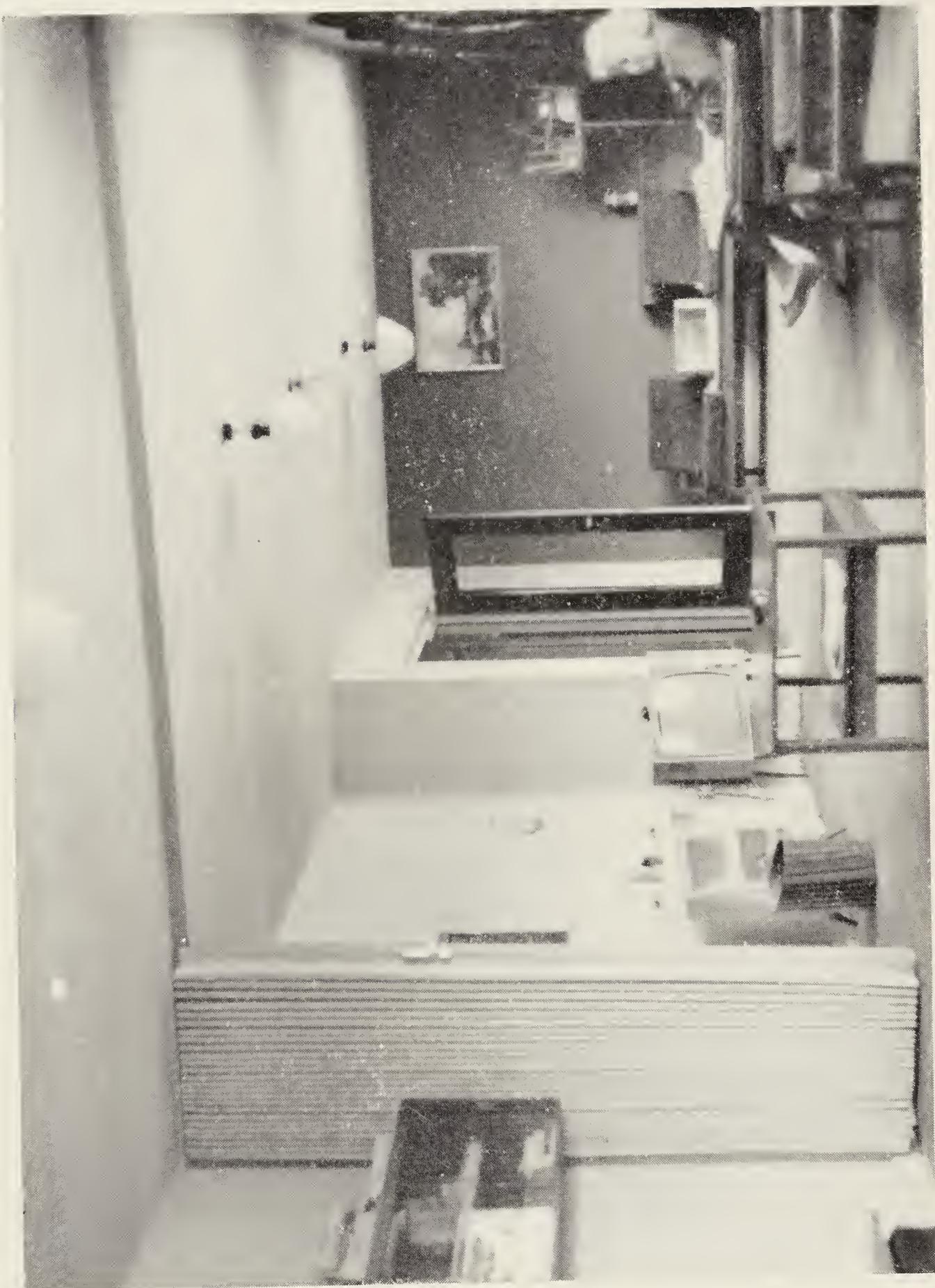
Burgh Mill House



Burgh Mill House



The lounge at Burgh Mill House



SUMMARY OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1967.

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	Expectant Mothers		Children born in 1967		Children born in 1966		1962—65		Mentally disordered persons visited	People Over 65 Visited	Total Visits all Cases			
	First Visit	Total Visits	First Visit	Total Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits								
3148	133	286	876	3747	2658	4974	395	4			15236			

HOME NURSING VISITS, 1967.

Total number of Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120
Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,818
Children under 5 years old at first visit during the year	...						40
Patients over 65 years old at first visit during the year	...						328
Cases on books 1.1.1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
New patients, 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	850
Discharged—							
Convalescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	521
To Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Remaining on books at 31st December, 1967	...						234

The number of special visits made during 1967 for the purpose of giving injections, etc., to sick people in their own homes was 11,405.

Summary of Cases and Visits.

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Total Cases	1134	1221	1096	1041	1068	1028	942	1042
Total Visits	29120	31632	30065	29806	29783	26866	25988	27660

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 26)

Immunisation.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria during the year was 835; of these 780 were between 0 and 4 years, and 55 between 5 and 15 years, whilst the number aged less than 1 was 713 representing 82% of the number of babies born in the previous year.

The number of immunisations carried out since 1935 when immunisation against diphtheria was first practised in Dewsbury are as follows :—

1935	...	77	1946	...	526	1957	...	558
1936	...	10	1947	...	899	1958	...	696
1937	...	76	1948	..	758	1959	...	612
1938	...	26	1949	...	673	1960	...	657
1939	...	19	1950	...	624	1961	...	651
1940	...	1680	1951	...	586	1962	...	676
1941	...	1865	1952	...	763	1963	...	734
1942	...	1350	1953	...	652	1964	...	747
1943	...	1675	1954	...	634	1965	...	790
1944	...	751	1955	...	579	1966	...	895
1945	...	615	1956	...	537	1967	...	835

These 835 immunisations include 764 who have received triple vaccine in three doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. at monthly intervals and 71 Diphtheria and Tetanus combined. Private doctors immunised 245 against diphtheria and whooping cough (combined prophylactic) and Tetanus.

In addition, during the year 1034 children received one single boosting dose ; 679 of these children were between 5 and 15 years and 355 were under 5 years.

Since 1951 there has not been a single notified case of diphtheria and this fact is justification for the ever present campaign for diphtheria immunisation.

Smallpox Vaccination.

The following are the details of vaccination against smallpox during the year :—

Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & Over	Total
59	436	30	184	709

The following table shows the position for the last few years:

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & over	Total
1949	19	24	4	7	54
1950	62	15	16	20	113
1951	102	21	3	69	195
1952	176	25	7	20	228
1953	339	283	945	637	2204
1954	224	24	8	30	286
1955	275	17	11	62	365
1956	254	22	9	60	345
1957	306	27	27	54	408
1958	394	25	6	23	448
1959	381	44	11	28	464
1960	398	26	21	37	524
1961	476	32	14	37	560
1962	647	528	1123	3478	5776
1963	48	83	6	8	145
1964	29	269	18	5	321
1965	37	360	20	3	420
1966	25	404	93	43	565

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

In 1967 986 children under the age of 16 completed a primary course of Oral Poliomyelitis Immunisation and 700 children under the age of 16 received reinforcing doses of oral vaccine. In addition, 8 adults completed a primary course and 2 received reinforcing doses of oral vaccine.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 27).

The total number of vehicles at the end of the year was 4 Ambulances, and 3 Sitting Case Ambulances.

The personnel employed numbered 16 and were under the immediate direction of the Council's Transport Manager.

The following table shows the work done by this Service during the year :—

	Total No. of Journeys	No. of Accident and other Emergency Calls	Total No. of Patients carried	Total Mileage
Ambulances ...	3798	659	12316	43943
Sitting Ambulances	3603	238	14479	56192
TOTALS 1967	7401	897	26795	100135
TOTALS 1966	7242	893	23441	98338

It will be noticed that there was an increase of 3354 in the number of patients carried as compared with the previous year and an increase of 1,797 miles on the year's mileage.

The comparative figures for mileage for the years since 1949 are :—

	<i>Cars or Sitting Ambulances</i>	<i>Ambulances</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of Patients Carried</i>
1949	29,905	58,604	88,509	16,440
1950	30,860	48,849	79,709	16,561
1951	24,178	46,764	70,942	15,441
1952	20,914	48,701	69,615	15,597
1953	23,944	52,264	76,208	15,557
1954	32,348	49,660	82,008	17,802
1955	38,633	45,155	83,788	19,839
1956	39,817	39,639	79,456	19,410
1957	36,190	41,313	77,503	18,921
1958	36,530	41,112	77,642	19,310
1959	41,729	41,117	82,846	21,336
1960	41,022	38,600	79,622	21,051
1961	27,225	50,980	78,205	20,309
1962	34,851	46,908	81,759	22,084
1963	41,438	44,626	86,064	23,436
1964	44,813	45,718	90,531	22,730
1965	44,119	51,577	95,696	22,976
1966	40,924	57,414	98,338	23,441
1967	43,943	56,192	100,135	26,795

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 28).

A. TUBERCULOSIS**Tuberculosis Visitor**

The Tuberculosis Visitor is responsible for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients in their own homes. Though the Regional Hospital Board have the responsibility of clinical care of the patients and control on behalf of the Ministry of tuberculosis sanatoria, dispensaries and mass miniature radiography, the domiciliary medico-social care of the patients and their families is the duty of the Local Health Authority.

The following table gives details of the home visits made:—

Home Visiting.

Visits to new cases	...	...	...	...	...	19
Visits to patients under domiciliary treatment					...	30
Visits to homes of patients in Sanatoria				...	...	4
Visits to contacts	...	...	...	...	...	243
Unsuccessful visits	...	...	...	...	...	30
Follow-up Non-attendance at Chest Clinic	...				...	11
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	337
						—

In addition to home visiting, the Visitor attends weekly at the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital.

Provision of Free Milk.

Number of patients supplied with milk during the year	3
Number of pints of milk supplied during the year	474

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.**Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of Dewsbury School Children born during 1954.**

Tuberculin testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 year old children was done during the year. As will be seen from the following table, the percentage acceptance by parents of these children was 76%. The figures show again an improvement over previous years, being the highest rate of acceptance to date.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

Number of children born between 1/1/54 and 31/12/54 on Dewsbury schools registers	...	...	...	...	870
Total number of consent forms received	...	...	...	...	665
Percentage acceptance	...	...	...	...	76%
Number of children Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	654
Number of children with positive reaction	...	...	...	...	21
Number of children with negative reaction	...	...	...	...	623
Number of children vaccinated	...	...	...	...	621
Number of children who failed to attend for result to be “read”	...	...	...	...	8

(B) ILLNESS GENERALLY.**Convalescent Care.**

During 1967, 1 case was afforded convalescent care, on the recommendation of her own doctor.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

The equipment is loaned free of charge. A deposit is payable when the equipment is issued, this is returnable if the article is returned in good condition.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Leeds Regional Mass Radiography Unit visited Dewsbury in November, 1967, and carried out surveys as follows:—

1. Savile Town—Public Sessions.
2. County Court Yard—Public Sessions.
3. United Congregational Church—Public Sessions and Appointment Sessions for Selected Groups.
4. Messrs. Bunzl & Biach (British) Ltd.—Industrial Survey.
5. Messrs. Wormalds & Walker Ltd. (Dewsbury Mill)—Industrial Survey.

6. Messrs. Wormalds & Walker Ltd. (Britannia Mills)—Industrial Survey.
7. Messrs. Jas. Smith & Sons (Cleaners) Ltd.—Industrial Survey.

The results of the surveys were as follows:—

No. examined:	Males	Females	Total
(1)	24	6	30
(2)	24	12	36
(3)	477	456	933
(4)	145	123	268
(5)	141	132	273
(6)	104	28	132
(7)	59	156	215
Total ...	974	913	1887

Cases of Tuberculosis.

Referred to Chest Clinic:—

Presumed Active	2	—	2
Presumed Inactive	6	2	8

Other Abnormalities.

Referred to Chest Clinic	10	1	11
Referred to Family Doctor	—	—	—

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC.

The first Cervical Cytology Clinic was held on 8th February, 1967. The purpose of the clinic is to examine normal healthy women for the earliest possible sign of cancer of the neck of the womb. At the time of this examination, an examination of breasts and of urine is made. Attendance at the clinic is by appointment.

From 8th February to 31st December, 1967—425 women attended the clinic and 41 were referred to their family doctors for treatment of various conditions, other than cervical cancer, which were found on examination. In addition 6 women had suspicious smears and were referred for a gynaecological opinion via their family doctor—of these, 4 had definite signs of early cancer of the cervix and were treated accordingly.

V.D. Visiting and Social Work.

The Council joins with the West Riding County Council in providing the services of a V.D. Social Worker who is centred at Dewsbury General Hospital Treatment Centre.

The work at the clinic by social worker includes booking of all new patients, male and female, recording all subsequent attendances. Interviewing all patients about problems and health. Writing letters to defaulting patients male and female. Paying travelling expenses where found necessary. Arranging transport if required. Arranging treatment to be given by district nurse. Requests for patients to be visited have been received from Leeds, Bradford, Dewsbury and Huddersfield centres to persons who have preferred to attend a clinic further from home.

Clinic attendances at Dewsbury:—

Male—Monday morning, and

Female—Wednesday afternoon.

Social worker is responsible for writing to defaulting patients and visits requested by any of the Consultants of Ward 25.

Enquiries and offers of help with patients at Maternity Hospitals found to have positive Wassermans have been made. Several West Indian women have been visited.

Details of the work carried out by the social worker are set out below:—

Defaulters from Treatment:—

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Attended after visit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Not Traced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Failed to attend	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total number of ineffective visits to defaulters						...	...	12
Total number of revisits to defaulters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

Contacts dealt with for first time:—

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Attended and examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Failed to attend	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ante-Natal Positive W.R. investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Attended Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total number of Clinic attendances by social worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Total number of conferences at County Hall, Wakefield, with consultant venerealist about work in all districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Total visits for all purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238

The details of the treatment of the disease are on Page 69.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The service continues to be provided in Dewsbury free of charge to those who need it and with the Home Help Organiser, her Assistant, and one clerk there were, at the end of the year, 9 full-time and 46 part-time Home Helps and 30 part-time Minor Services Helps employed.

	Cases Helped 1967
Aged 65 or over at first visit during year	... ... 621
Aged under 65 on first visit:	
Chronic Sick	50
Mentally Disordered ...	4
Maternity	80
Others	61
	Total ...
	816

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

I am indebted to Mr. K. Chaffer, Senior Mental Welfare Officer, for the following report:—

In recent years the number of persons referred to the Mental Health Service has remained fairly constant and such variance as there has been from year to year has been no greater than could have been accounted for by chance. The year under review has been exceptional in this respect in that there has been a significant increase in this total number as the following figures show:

1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
149	158	143	159	199

The following table gives the sources from which the persons were referred to the Service and this, compared with previous years shows that the total increase is accounted for mainly by the increase in referrals from general practitioners. This is encouraging in that it is an indication of the increasing co-operation that is gradually taking place.

The second table shows the total number of persons under the care of the Service at the end of the year.

	M.I.		S.N.		S.S.N.		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
General Practitioners ...	34	35	2	—	—	—	36	35
Hospitals on discharge from in-patient treatment	6	6	—	1	—	2	6	9
Hospitals after or during out-patient or day treatment	22	21	—	—	1	—	23	21
Local Education Authority	—	—	4	1	1	1	5	2
Police & Courts	8	9	—	—	—	—	8	9
Others	11	22	6	4	1	1	18	27
Totals	81	93	12	6	3	4	96	103
							199	

	M.I.		S.N.		S.S.N.		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Junior Training Centre	—	—	9	3	4	7	13	10
Adult Training Centre	—	—	6	7	8	7	14	14
Receiving Home Visits (Not included above)	96	123	28	12	13	13	137	148
Totals	96	123	43	22	25	27	164	172
							336	

M.I. ... Mentally Ill
 S.N. ... Subnormal

S.S.N. ... Severely Subnormal

Community Care.

There have been no changes of personnel in the staff of the Service during the year and this has helped considerably in maintaining and increasing co-operation with other departments of the Corporation and also with other social agencies and the hospitals concerned.

The Mental Welfare Officers continue to assist the Consultant Psychiatrists concerned with the area, Dr. N. V. Wilkinson and Dr. E. P. Cadogan at their clinics and this provides a most valuable medium for the regular liaison and co-operation in an informal way which has been maintained throughout the year.

Once again there has been material assistance for the families of people under the care of the service from the Yorkshire Evening Post Toy Fund and also from the W.V.S. who have given timely help to patients on many occasions to relieve immediate needs.

During the year Mr. Gibson completed a short residential course for Mental Welfare Officers run by the National Association for Mental Health and it was felt that this had been extremely useful.

Guardianship.

There are no patients under the Guardianship provisions of the Mental Health Act.

Mental Health Education.

Again during the past year there were various visits to the Centre by nurses and others in training and a talk on Mental Health was given to the sixth form at the Wheelwright Grammar School for Boys.

Accommodation.

The temporary building which has served as the administrative and case work centre for the Mental Health Service during the past six years was vacated in November and new, purpose built accommodation provided in the School Lane Health Centre. This building makes provision for the district Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and other local health services which use it on certain days. The Mental Health Service is in full-time occupation of one half.

Residential Accommodation.

Burgh Mill House received its first residents during January. All these initial residents were brought from hospitals for the subnormal where they had been resident for many years. Each was considered fit for life in the community but in each case there was need for support and guidance and there was no relative or friend able to give this. One of them, a man of 40 years, had been in hospital for 20 years. He settled down very well and after a few weeks was found work in a local mill where he is still employed and where he is happy and gives every satisfaction. Another man who came out of the same hospital with him has responded in a similar way as has one of the women from the same source. The policy of starting the hostel with residents who had previously had long periods in hospital was intentional as it was felt that they would be most likely to settle and respond to the relatively free atmosphere having been accustomed to the more regulated life in hospital. This policy has been justified and short term residents later admitted from their own homes found a settled and established community into which they were better able to integrate.

During this first year there has been a total number of 9 men and 9 women resident at one time or another in the hostel and the number resident at the end of the year was 9. Some of these can be considered permanent residents in that they need continued care and guidance and given this they can be happy and present no social problem. Left to their own devices or resident in lodgings with visiting care only they would probably soon come into difficulties. Of the total residents at the end of the year 6 go out to work and the rest, who are not really capable of doing so help about the hostel. All are expected to keep their own rooms clean and tidy and in addition do a little towards the general running of the place—pretty much as one might do in one's own home. This is summed up by saying that the place is neither a hospital nor an hotel but a hostel. Those who do not go out to work receive, in addition to the sum allowed by the Ministry of Social Security for personal use, a small sum from the Council which is paid to them weekly together with the Ministry payment through the wages office.

During the year two men and four women were taken for short term care in order to relieve parents.

At the end of the year there were seven vacancies—four female and three male.

Although there was inevitably much extra work for the staff in settling into a new building and starting a new venture, at the same time much was done in providing various treats, etc., for the residents: A party was taken to Belle Vue Zoo, Manchester during the Summer. There was a bonfire party, a Christmas party and one at New Year, and in addition a Social Evening to which members of the Orchard Youth Club were invited. On Boxing Day evening the residents went to see the "Sound of Music" and were paid for by His Worship the Mayor. Mr. and Mrs. Collins, the Superintendent and Matron and the assistants Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have set a high standard of care in this first year and the informality and homeliness of the atmosphere is most marked.

Other help was given by the local members of Rotary who provided transport for those unable to travel alone to the social evenings and who also provided from their funds various indoor games for the use of the residents.

Acknowledgment is also made with thanks for the gift of a piano from Mrs. P. Peace, of 22 Pilgrim Drive.

It is anticipated that the accommodation will gradually be filled by subnormal people in the community who are at the present time being looked after by parents but where the existing arrangements for one reason or another break down and continuing care is needed. At the time of writing, two further male vacancies have already been filled in this way leaving only one available. There are however, several other cases in the community where it is anticipated that the need might arise at any

time. It appears that the pressure on the space for women will not be so great.

The hostel has already demonstrated that it is meeting and will continue to meet a real need and although this first year's costs may appear high because of the gradual build up in the number of residents this should even out when it is used to capacity. This cost can then be set against the cost of keeping these people in hospitals rather than in the community where they are economically an asset. More important, in human terms they are now leading normal lives alongside their fellows and experiencing the normal satisfactions in so doing.

ORCHARD TRAINING CENTRE.

Training Centre for Sub-normal and Severely Sub-normal Children and Adults.

Staff:

Miss C. Byrne	Mrs. V. Clarke
Mrs. E. Hirst	Mr. I. Townend
Mrs. M. Ackroyd	Miss B. Wallace, Trainee (appointed 16.10.67)

No. on register 31.12.1967:

	Males	Females
--	--------------	----------------

Adults	...	...	13	14
Juniors	...	...	14	10
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			27	24

New Admissions	6 + 1 temporary
Left during 1967	2
Transfers	4

Attendances during the year have been satisfactory both in the junior and adult departments. The routine of the centre continues with little change in grouping and organisation. Training and education continue as before in the junior centre, the fullest possible use being made of musical, physical, occupational and creative activities, and special emphasis put on making the children socially competent and acceptable.

The adult trainees continued to be kept almost fully employed. Though most of the work came from Birkbys, Liversedge, during the year we also did work for Japa Paper Products—Morley, Brammar V Belting—Leeds, and West Yorkshire Foundries—Leeds, thus giving the boys and girls experience in a variety of very different jobs.

Pay-day, Thursday, is still the post important day in the week for the working boys and girls, and their pride and pleasure in taking home a wage packet to their parents each week, does not diminish as the years go by.

The highlight of the year was undoubtedly the week-end in London in May. This was a completely new venture, organised with some apprehension and misgivings, but both staff and parents were delighted and amazed at the reaction of the trainees we took on the tour. They were extremely well behaved and several times were complimented on their good manners and good conduct. They took a keen and intelligent interest in all the places visited and outings organised. It was a very enjoyable week-end for everyone concerned, and its success can be judged by the fact that as soon as summer holidays were over, saving started again for a repeat next year.

A full Medical Inspection was carried out by Dr. Robertshaw in June, and as a result several of the trainees had treatment from the Chiropodist, and some were referred to Mr. Tan. One child also has regular sessions with the Speech Therapist.

A full Dental Inspection was also carried out by the Chief Dental Officer and several boys and girls received dental treatment.

An extension to the boys' workroom was started in January and completed in April. This has doubled the space which the boys work in and has greatly improved working conditions for them.

A Trainee Assistant, Miss Wallace, was appointed in October to work in the centre till September, 1968, then to go on the Training Course in Leeds in order to become a qualified Teacher of the Sub-normal. She has adapted well to the work and takes an active and intelligent interest in the centre and the children.

A Harvest Festival was held in October. Gifts of fruit and flowers were generously provided by parents and staff, and the service was well attended by parents and friends.

In December the Christmas Party was enjoyed by guests and children alike, the visit of Father Christmas being the most exciting event of the day.

Several of the children's paintings were included in an exhibition organised by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. The exhibition was in Leeds Art Gallery during Mental Health Week, and one painting from Orchard Street won a prize and one was commended.

One boy and one girl had their 21st birthdays during the year. These were made the occasion for special celebrations for them and each had a birthday party and presents and cards from their friends in the centre.

In conclusion I would like to thank the staff for their loyalty and hard work during the year and for the active part they always take in the extra-curricular activities of the centre. The pleasant and cheerful atmosphere at Orchard Street is very largely due to their cheerful and devoted attitude to their work.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

**DETAILS OF THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS
DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1967.**

Tuberculosis.

Total Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1967.

				M.	F.	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	..	...	66	28	94
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	27	12	39
				93	40	133

Summary in Age Groups.

Age	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0—5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 ...	6	—	6	2	1	3
16—25 ...	10	8	18	9	4	13
26—35 ...	19	8	27	8	5	13
36—45 ...	15	6	21	4	—	4
46—55 ...	6	3	9	2	—	2
56—65 ...	4	—	4	1	1	2
66 upwards ...	6	3	9	1	1	2
Totals ...	66	28	94	27	12	39

Tuberculosis Mortality 1967.

Age Periods	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	1	1	2	—	—	—
65—	3	—	3	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	1	5	—	—	—

Mortality from respiratory tuberculosis :—0.09 per 1,000 population.

Mortality from non-respiratory tuberculosis :— 0·00 per 1,000 population.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was voluntarily notifiable in Dewsbury from 1907 and compulsorily notifiable throughout the country from 1912. The following table shows the decline in the notifications and deaths from 1912 to the present time.

Tuberculosis.

Year	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1912—1915 (average)	107.5	31.7	139.2	51.8	16.8	68.6
1916—1920 (average)	97.4	15.6	113	42.4	11.6	54
1921—1925 (average)	43.6	9.4	53	33.6	9.2	42.8
1926—1930 (average)	38.6	15.2	53.8	36.6	9.4	46
1931—1935 (average)	41.4	18.8	60.2	32.2	7.4	39.6
1936—1940 (average)	45	21.6	66.6	22.8	5.8	28.6
1941—1945 (average)	31.4	12.6	44	20.6	9.0	29.6
1946—1950 (average)	24.8	10	40.8	14	6	10
1951—1955 (average)	22.8	9.8	32.6	9.6	0.6	10
1936	42	23	65	24	12	36
1937	55	22	77	22	8	30
1938	51	29	80	16	6	22
1939	32	15	47	25	2	27
1940	45	19	64	27	1	28
1941	39	19	58	28	6	34
1942	31	4	35	19	15	34
1943	32	10	42	20	11	31
1944	29	11	40	16	5	21
1945	26	19	45	20	8	28
1946	20	12	32	11	5	16
1947	31	15	46	19	9	28
1948	22	18	40	13	5	18
1949	26	20	46	12	6	18
1950	25	15	40	15	—	15
1951	31	8	39	17	—	17
1952	25	9	34	12	1	13
1953	30	17	47	7	1	8
1954	8	6	14	8	1	9
1955	20	9	29	4	—	4
1956	22	7	29	4	2	6
1957	14	8	22	2	1	3
1958	17	9	26	4	—	4
1959	23	5	28	2	1	3
1960	14	5	19	3	—	3
1961	17	11	28	3	1	4
1962	33	18	51	5	—	5
1963	37	10	47	2	—	2
1964	17	4	21	3	—	3
1965	26	12	38	5	—	5
1966	14	9	23	2	1	3
1967	17	7	24	5	—	5

During 1967, 5 persons died from the disease, and 24 were removed from the register as recovered. 4 transferred to other areas and 9 returned to Pakistan.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of this disease was carried out at the Special Treatment Centre at Dewsbury General Hospital.

The following table shows the cases treated at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the area in which patients dealt with for the first time resided.

Name of County or County Borough	Dewsbury	West Riding	Others	Total
Number of cases from each area:				
Syphilis	1	1	1	3
Gonorrhoea	34	31	10	75
Other conditions	139	146	17	302
TOTALS ...	174	178	28	380

Food Poisoning

The annual return of Food Poisoning Notifications required by the Ministry of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1967, is :—

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

1. Local Authority—Dewsbury C.B. Year 1967.
2. (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as returned to Registrar General :—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
(b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained. Nil.				
(c) Fatal Cases. Nil.				
3. Particulars of Outbreaks. Nil.
4. Single Cases. Agent Unknown Nil
5. Salmonella Infections, not Food Borne Nil.

Cancer.

No. of Deaths from Cancer during 1967	117
Rate per 1,000 population	2.6
Deaths from Cancer in Age Groups :—				
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Under 35 years	...	1	1	
35—44 years	...	2	4	
45—54 years	...	6	7	13
55—64 years	...	24	6	30
65—74 years	...	26	14	40
Over 75 years	...	14	15	29
	72	45	117	

Cancer Deaths 1951-67.

Year	Total No. of Deaths from Cancer All sites	Deaths from Cancer of the Lung		
		Total	Males	Females
1951	106	12	10	2
1952	116	17	15	2
1953	104	20	16	4
1954	119	19	18	1
1955	97	11	10	1
1956	113	24	21	3
1957	117	22	21	1
1958	135	24	21	3
1959	109	20	16	4
1960	120	22	21	1
1961	117	21	19	2
1962	137	36	31	5
1963	115	22	20	2
1964	118	26	24	2
1965	110	24	22	2
1966	126	24	22	2
1967	117	30	27	3

**REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

Public Health Inspector's Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Halifax Road,
Dewsbury.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1967.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the
County Borough of Dewsbury.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I once again submit for your information my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspector's Department for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

The works of adaptation in the Thornhill Smoke Control Order progresses and it is hoped that works will be completed before the operative date of October 1st, 1968. It is again noted that preference is still shown to be directed to gas appliances. The notable absence of smoke from Industrial Plant is evidence of the awareness of management to accept that smoke emission is a waste of money.

The number of complaints in connection with infestations by mice appears to be on the increase. I feel that the indiscriminate use of Warfarin-based preparations by the public at large may be a contributory factor to the degree of resistance by the mouse population. A new "Rodenticide", the main base being "Alpha-Chloralose" was introduced with good results in the eradication of mice.

In July one District Public Health Inspector resigned to take up an appointment elsewhere and it was found necessary to transfer the Inspector from duties under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1964, to District work. Unfortunately it has not been possible to fill the vacancy and work under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has been somewhat curtailed. The shortage of Qualified Public Health Inspectors remains acute.

New legislation affecting this Department enacted during the year is as follows:

- Canned Meat Regulations 1967.
- Meat Pie & Sausage Meat Regulations 1967.
- Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations 1967.
- Labelling of Food Regulations 1967.
- Poisons (Amendment) Rules 1967.
- Refreshment Houses Act, 1967.
- Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967.
- Coffee and Coffee Products Regulations 1967.
- Ice Cream Regulations 1967.
- Margarine Regulations 1967.

The latter three sets of Regulations are not operative until 1971. It will be appreciated that as legislation increases year by year, the post of Public Health Inspector becomes more and more onerous.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their most valued help and support, also the Medical Officer of Health for his support and assistance throughout the year. I would again like to record my thanks to all members of my staff and workmen for the excellent manner in which they have carried out their duties.

I remain, your obedient servant,

H. HAWORTH, M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Staff.

The inspectorial staff comprises the Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, six District Public Health Inspectors, one Student Public Health Inspector and a Technical Assistant (Smoke Control). Mr. J. B. Cowdell, District Public Health Inspector resigned in July to take up a position in Newport. This vacancy has not yet been filled.

The remaining staff consists of three female clerks and two van driver/disinfestors. Mrs. M. Stead, Clerk/Typist resigned in November, and was replaced by Mrs. E. Izard, in November, who joined the Department from the Civil Service. Miss M. Smith commenced duties as Junior Clerk in November, transferring from Dewsbury Public Library.

In addition to the statutory qualifications held by all the District Public Health Inspectors, they also hold the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for the inspection of Meat and Other Foods, whilst additional qualifications held include:—

Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works;
Sanitary and Domestic Engineering Certificate; and
Smoke Inspector's Diploma.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The above Regulations have been rigourously enforced resulting in a high standard of hygiene in all food premises.

Food & Drugs Act—letters sent ...	...	...	...	34
No. of contraventions remedied ...	...	...	...	96

Number of Food Premises in the Area, by type of business:

Type of business	No. of premises	No. complying with Reg. 16 (wash-hand basin)	No. to which Reg. 19 applies (sinks, etc.)	No. complying with Reg. 19 (sinks, etc.)
Butchers ...	55	55	55	55
Bakers & Pastry				
Cooks ...	18	18	18	18
Cafes, Food Preparing Premises &				
Canteens ...	75	75	75	75
Dairies & Milkshops	203	203	1	1
Fishmongers ...	11	11	11	11
Fish Fryers ...	46	46	46	46
Fish, fruit & greengrocers ...	36	36	—	—
General, mixed & off-licence ...	67	67	—	—
Grocers & Provision Dealers	137	137	—	—
Health Food Stores	2	2	—	—
Ice Cream premises	292	292	2	2
Snack Bars ...	15	15	15	15
Tripe Shops ...	1	1	1	1

Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955	412
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of inspections of registered food premises:—

Ice cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Preserved foods, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	468

Educational Activities:—

The personal approach to traders and employees regarding the handling and storage of food has been maintained satisfactorily by the District Public Health Inspectors.

Method of disposal of condemned food :—

Condemned foods are collected and removed for disposal to the Corporation's Destructor Plant.

Special examination of stock or consignment :—

No examination was called for during the year.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

During the year 2,006 visits were made to food stalls on the Market. Minor contraventions were dealt with by verbal action. The prosecution against a Butcher resulted in a conviction when the owner was fined £25 and the manager £10.

Adulteration.

The recognised minimum rate of sampling is three samples per 1,000 population per annum, so taking the population of Dewsbury as 50,000 approximately, this gives a total number of 150 samples per year.

During 1967, there were 133 samples taken for chemical analysis, of which 115 were reported genuine and 18 adulterated, giving a percentage adulteration of 13.53% and 126 visits were made by the Inspectors for the purpose of taking these samples.

Number of samples taken during the past five years :—

Suggested Guide Rate	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
150	237	141	108	145	133

Taking the population as 50,000 approximately, the rate per 1,000 :

Suggested Guide Rate	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
3·0	4.8	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.6

The results of the analysis of samples :—

Milk :

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number taken ...	101	51	41	52	6
Number adulterated ...	3	3	3	2	—
Percentage adulterated	2.9	5.8	7.3	3.8	—

Samples of Food and Drugs sent to the Public Analyst for Examination.

Article	Samples Taken	Informal Genuine Adult'd	Formal Genuine Adult'd	Total Genuine Adult'd
Milk ...	6	1	5	6
Ice Cream ...	6	6	—	6
Mallow Cream ...	1	1	—	1
Pork Sausage ...	11	11	—	11
Beef Sausage ...	10	10	—	10
Jellied Beef ...	1	—	1	—
Black Pudding ...	2	2	—	2
Meat Pie ...	2	2	—	2
Pork Pie ...	17	14	3	14
Sausage Roll ...	1	1	—	1
Liver & Bacon Paste ...	1	1	—	1
Butter ...	1	1	—	1
Margarine ...	1	1	—	1
Cheese Spread ...	1	1	—	1
Cheese ...	15	15	—	15
Cheese & Tomato ...	1	1	—	1
Cheese & Pineapple ...	1	1	—	1
Cheese & Onion ...	1	1	—	1
Cream Cheese ...	1	—	1	—
Double Cream ...	1	1	—	1
Buttered Tea-cake ...	1	—	1	—
Cream ...	2	1	1	1
Potted Meat ...	15	6	9	6
Tomato Chutney ...	1	1	—	1
Curry Sauce ...	1	1	—	1
Ground Almonds ...	1	1	—	1
Lemon Cheese ...	1	1	—	1
Indian Brandee ...	1	1	—	1
Lemon Curd ...	1	—	1	—
Table Jelly ...	1	1	—	1
Malt Vinegar ...	3	3	—	3
Plain Flour ...	1	1	—	1
Self Raising Flour ...	1	1	—	1
Whisky ...	2	—	2	2
Brandy ...	1	—	1	1
Rum ...	2	—	2	2
Gin ...	1	—	1	1
Mild Beer ...	2	—	2	2
Meat Paste ...	10	9	1	9
Milk Chocolate Cake Covering ...	1	1	—	1
White Loaf ...	1	1	—	1
Brown Loaf... ...	1	1	—	1
Peppermint Cordial ...	1	1	—	1
Totals ...	133	102	18	115
			—	18

Particulars of Adulteration.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence
3156	Potted Meat	Meat 78.0% Proposed minimum requirement is 95% meat.
3159	Jellied Beef	Meat 73.4% Proposed minimum requirement is 80% meat.
3160	Potted Meat	Meat 69.0% Proposed minimum requirement is 95% meat.
3162	Potted Meat	Meat 62.0% Proposed minimum requirement is 95% meat.
3163	Potted Meat	Meat 78.0% Proposed minimum requirement is 95% meat.
3165	Potted Meat	Meat 82.7% Proposed minimum requirement is 95% meat.
3171	Minced Steak Potted Meat	Meat 90.0% Proposed minimum requirement is 95% meat.
3180	Cream Cheese	Butter-fat 31.7% Should not be less than 45% butter-fat.
3188	Beef Paste	Meat 52.7% Should not be less than 55%.
3190	Potted Meat	Meat 63.0% Cereal Filler 4.3%. Meat content should not be less than 95% and no cereal filler must be added.
3192	Potted Meat	Meat 83.7% Should not be less than 95%
3197	Potted Meat	Meat 82.7% Should not be less than 95%
19	Pork Pie	Weight of pie 4.35 ozs. Weight of meat 0.86 ozs. Percentage of meat in pie ... 19.8%
25	Pork Pie	Should not be less than 25% or 1 oz. of meat.
48	Pork Pie	Weight of pie 4.45 ozs. Weight of meat 0.74 ozs. Percentage of meat in pie ... 16.6.
53	Lemon Curd	Weight of pie 4.67 ozs. Weight of meat 0.93 ozs. Percentage of meat in pie ... 20.0.
54	Cream	Should not be less than 25% or 1 oz. of meat.
75	Buttered Tea-cake	Container did not show the name and address or the registered trade mark of the producer or packer and therefore did not comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.
		Container did not show the name and address or the registered trade mark of the producer or packer and therefore did not comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.
		No butter fat was present. Margarine had been used for spreading on the tea-cake.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

100 per cent. meat inspection of all animals slaughtered within the County Borough of Dewsbury has been maintained. The District Public Health Inspectors have continued to carry out this duty on a rota system.

During 1967, 544 visits were made to the slaughterhouses and 8 tons, 15 cwts. 0 qrs. 9 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for food. 1,393 cattle, 87 cows, 62 calves, 6,531 sheep and 4,414 pigs were slaughtered within the County Borough, but no horses. This Department collects and disposes of by incineration all offals and small quantities of meat which the occupiers of the slaughterhouses surrender, but any carcase found to be unfit for food is dyed by the Inspectors before being sold to manufacturers of non-edible products.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1393	87	62	6531	4414
Number inspected	1393	87	62	6531	4414
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcases condemned	2	3	4	2	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	424	14	—	175	107
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	30.5	19.5	6.4	2.7	2.5
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	19
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.20
Cysticerci :					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

No. of inspections of meat shops and meat stalls	...	850
No. of inspections of food preparers (meat)	...	90
No. of Licences held to slaughter animals on 31st Dec., 1967	...	14

Other Foods

Number of visits to other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	499
" " Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	91
" " Bakelhouses	...	...	...	...	104
" " Food Preparers (other than meat)	...	...	...	...	241
				Total	935

Particulars of other food surrendered as unfit for food of man :—

TINNED FOOD—

Fruit	...	...	603	tins
Meat	...	...	440	"
Vegetables	...	...	470	"
Soup	...	...	66	"
Milk	...	...	95	"
Fish	...	...	99	"
Tomatoes	...	...	219	"
Milk Puddings	...	...	111	"
Fruit Juice	...	...	19	"
Cream	...	...	14	"
Cream Cheese	...	...	9	portions
Chicken Fillets	...	...	6	tins
Spaghetti	...	...	5	"
Corn	...	...	1	tin
Ready Grill	...	...	3	tins
Sponge Pudding	...	...	4	"
Strained Food	...	...	1	tin
Treacle	...	...	5	tins
Vegetable Salad	...	...	2	"
Hot Dogs	...	...	3	"
Macaroni	...	...	1	tin

OTHER FOODS—

Beetroot	...	...	12	jars
Jam	...	...	159	jars: 2 tins
Butter	...	...	1½	lb.
Bacon	...	...	61	lbs. 2 Bacon Fores
Ham	...	...	17½	lbs.
Crates of Peaches	...	...	6	trays
Grapes	...	...	3	boxes
Boxes of Salad	...	...	6	boxes
Meat Pies	...	...	30	
Peanut Butter	...	...	3	jars

DUE TO BREAKDOWN IN REFRIGERATOR—

Meat	...	...	54	packets
Chicken	...	...	2	"
Vegetables	...	...	191	"
Pastry	...	...	10	"
Mousse	...	...	7	"
Cream Cake	...	...	1	packet
Potatoes	...	...	37	packets
Fish	...	...	154	"
Haddock Fillets	...	...	8½	stone
Haddock Steaks	...	...	2	packets
Beef Burgers/Steak Burgers	...	...	7	"
Sausages	...	...	5	"
Pies	...	...	33	"

MILK SUPPLY.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965

No. of Distributors ...	...	...	...	...	32
" Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	6
" Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	131
" Inspections of Milk Shops and Dairy Premises					35

The number of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963/65, held at 31st December, 1967, was:—

Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers Licences (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	2
Dealers Licences (Pasteurised, Sterilised)	...	...	...	...	4
Dealers Licences (Pasteurised, Untreated)	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers Licences (Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated)					22
Dealers Licences (Pasteurised, Sterilised, Ultra Heat Treated, Untreated)	...	...	...	...	3
Dealers Licences (Sterilised only)	...	...	...	...	131
Dealers Licences (Ultra Heat Treated)	...	...	...	...	2
Dealers Licences (Untreated)	...	...	...	...	2
Dealers Licences (Untreated, Sterilised)	...	...	...	...	11
Dealers Licences (Untreated, Pasteurised, Ultra Heat Treated)	...	...	...	...	1

Chemical Analysis.

The legal requirement for milk is a minimum content of 3·0% butter fat and 8·5% solids not fat. 5 samples were taken during 1967 and all were reported genuine.

Month	Number of samples taken	Average Results.		Number adulterated
		Fat	Solids not fat	
May	...	3·96	8·88	—
November	...	4·70	8·98	—
Total	...	8·66	17·86	—

Bacteriological Analysis.

Samples of milk are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield for routine examination. 124 samples were reported as satisfactory after the prescribed tests and 9 unsatisfactory. 12 were void.

The following table shows the types of examination carried out and the results; appropriate action was taken where unsatisfactory results were obtained.

Designation	No.	Type of Test							
		Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Biological	
		S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.
Ultra Heat Treated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated Milk	59	59	6	—	—	—	—	64	1
Pasteurised Milk	67	67	1	51	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised Milk	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—

Brucella Abortus.

1. Number of samples of raw milk examined 57
2. Number of positive samples found ... Ring Test 6
Cream Culture —
3. Action taken in respect of positive samples:

Milk which is found upon examination to give a positive result on the Cream Culture Test and is not usually sent for Heat Treatment, notice is served on the Producer by the Medical Officer of Health, directing that the milk shall be so Heat Treated until such times as the samples are proved negative.

Help is given to the farmer by way of individual sampling of the whole herd and the affected animal isolated. The farmer is advised to remove the animal from the herd for slaughter.

ICE CREAM.

During the year, frequent sampling of ice cream continued and the standard of 5·0% milk fat still remains. Of the 14 samples taken this year, 3 fell below the required standard.

Fat Content	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0·0% to 0·9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1·0% to 1·9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·0% to 2·9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3·0% to 3·9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4·0% to 4·9%	1	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5·0% and over	15	93.8	12	100	6	100	8	100	11	100

The Public Analyst reported on the samples taken during 1967 as follows :—

Month	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
April ...	2	2	—
May ...	2	2	—
June ...	3	3	—
August ...	3	3	—
September ...	4	2	2
November ...	2	1	1
Total	16	13	3

Bacteriological Analysis.

In Dewsbury there are 2 ice cream producers, each having their own manufacturing premises, and production is controlled by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.

The grades given to samples of ice cream are based on the time taken to reduce Methylene Blue in the laboratory and are as follows :—

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.

Grade 1	...	...	4½ hours or more
" 2	...	...	2½ to 4 hours
" 3	...	...	½ to 2 hours
" 4	...	...	0

Judgment of bacteriological cleanliness is based on a series of samples—too much attention to any one sample is useless for technical reasons. It has been suggested that over a minimum period of 6 months, 50% of a vendor's samples should be Grade 1, 80% in Grades 1 and 2 and no more than 20% in Grade 3 and none in Grade 4.

The Graded results of the samples of ice cream are as follows :—

Manufactured in Dewsbury—

Number of Samples Taken	...	...	...	...	...	14
Methylene Blue Test	...	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
	11	1	2	—	—	

Table showing a monthly analysis of ice cream samples :—

Month	No. of Samples	Meth. Blue Test Grades			
		1	2	3	4
April ...	2	2	—	—	—
May ...	3	3	—	—	—
June ...	3	3	—	—	—
September ...	4	2	1	1	—
November ...	2	1	—	1	—
Total	14	11	1	2	—

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

1. Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district ...	—
2. Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	—
3. Comments on the year's administration of these regulations	—

Poultry Inspection

There are no Poultry Processing Premises within the Borough at present.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Nuisances.

Nuisances found	597
Nuisances remedied	429

Analysis of Inspections.

The table which follows shows the varied nature of the visits made by the Public Health Inspector under the heading of general sanitary administration.

Nature of Inspection.	Primary Insp'ns	Re- Inspections	Total Visits
Housing Conditions :			
Dwellinghouse inspections—			
Under Public Health Acts	937	1394	2331
.. Housing Acts...	363	713	1076
.. Housing Acts (overcrowded) ...	16	1	17
.. Housing Acts (classifications) ...	126	7	133
.. Housing Acts (clearance areas) ...	36	16	52
.. Housing Acts (Individual Unfit) ...	31	1	32
.. Housing Survey	89	—	89
Rent Restrictions Act	3	—	3
Standard & Improvements	110	243	353
Re Accumulations	134	96	230
Re Cellars Flooding	71	99	170
Re Yards, Courts, Passages, &c. ...	16	3	19
Re Water Supply	54	35	89
Inspections for the M.O.H.	143	—	145

					Primary Insp'ns	Re- Inspections	Total Visits
Visits to :							
Schools	...	...	...	...	16	—	16
Entertainment Places	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	135	23	158
Street Gullies and Sewers	...	...	...	...	105	46	151
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	2006	—	2006
Stable Premises	...	...	...	...	8	—	8
Animals and Birds	...	...	...	...	42	42	84
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	41	12	53
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	34	—	34
Common-lodging-houses	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	35	—	35
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	990	14	1004
Interviews (Owners, etc.)	...	...	...	...	873	—	873
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	54	35	89

Complaints.

Number and nature of complaints received and investigated :—

Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Vermin— Rodents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Refuse Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sanitary Accommodation :								
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Water Closet drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water Supply :								
Defective pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Choked Gulley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Washing Accommodation :								
Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sink Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water in Cellar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
General :								
Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Plasterwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eavespouts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Common Lodging Houses.

One Common Lodging House still remains in the Borough. Frequent inspections are made.

Housing Statistics.

Repairs to Dwellinghouses.

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:—80

	By Owner	By Local Authority
After Informal Action	170	—
After formal Notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts ...	57	1
(b) Section 9 & 10, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

Housing Act, 1957.

(1) Section 17, Sub-section 1 (Closing Orders) ... ...	... ...	2
(2) Section 18, Sub-section 1 (Closing of basement rooms) —	—
Total number of inspections under Section 4 ... ...	... ...	363
Total number of visits made for the purpose ... ...	... ...	713

Rent Act, 1957.

Number of visits made	3
-------------------------------	---------	---

Housing Act, 1957.—Overcrowding :—

(a) (1) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year	11
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	11
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	68
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding	15
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	21
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	110

RODENT CONTROL.

Rats and Mice.

Disinfestation of all types of premises has continued during the year. Dwellinghouses and Corporation premises continue to be treated free of charge, business premises being charged for labour and materials used plus administration costs.

Sewer treatments were continued, labour being provided by the Borough Engineer.

Corporation refuse tips are treated for rodents as found necessary.

The following table shows the number of visits and treatments of various types of property :—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			AGRI-CULTURAL	
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)		
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	732	18838	4197	51	
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	62	482	116	1	
(b) Survey under the Act	—	—	—	—	
(c) Otherwise (e.g., visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	105	242	189	9	
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 11) which were found to be infested by—					
(a) Rats (Major)	—	—	—	—	
(Minor)	32	66	60	6	
(b) Mice (Major)	—	—	—	—	
(Minor)	34	63	53	1	
V. Number of infested properties in Section IV treated by Local Authority	66	129	113	7	
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	66	79	513	—	
VII. No. of block control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.**DARK SMOKE (PERMITTED PERIODS) REGULATIONS, 1958.**

143 observations were made on industrial chimneys during the year and 124 visits were made to boiler plants. Contact with Engineers has been maintained in an effort to minimise the emission of dark smoke.

Observations were taken by comparison with the Ringelmann Chart

1,767 visits were made in connection with Smoke Control Areas.

Section 3. Notifications of intention to instal New Plant 11

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1967.**Estimation of sulphur dioxide by lead peroxide method.****OBSERVATIONS AT SAVILE TOWN.**

				Mg. of SO ₃ /day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A PbO ₂ (louvered cover)
January	...	...	...	2.38
February	...	...	...	1.96
March	...	...	...	1.75
April	...	...	...	1.48
May	...	...	...	1.22
June	...	...	...	0.76
July	...	...	...	0.68
August	...	...	...	0.73
September	...	...	...	0.84
October	...	...	...	1.17
November	...	...	...	2.61
December	...	...	...	2.28

Meteorological Report, 1967.**OBSERVATIONS AT CROW NEST PARK.**

			Rainfall	Sunshine	
			inches	Hours	Minutes
January	...	...	1.26	56	35
February	...	...	2.93	71	40
March	...	...	1.81	123	40
April	...	...	1.33	63	35
May	...	...	5.48	82	30
June	...	...	1.59	181	15
July	...	...	1.65	137	50
August	...	...	3.94	89	35
September	...	...	2.90	80	55
October	...	...	4.05	111	15
November	...	...	3.31	46	45
December	...	...	1.65	46	30

Atmospheric Pollution
Record of Observations from the Standard Deposit Gauges for the Year 1967.

Month	Gauge Situate at Ravensthorpe (Castle Hall)		Gauge Situate at Whitley		Gauge Situate at Earlsheaton		Gauge Situate at School		Gauge Situate at Dewsbury (Municipal Buildings)	
	G.	E.	G.	E.	G.	E.	G.	E.	G.	E.
January	284	7.26	338	8.64	236	6.01	488	12.45
February	619	15.78	452	11.53	412	10.53	667	16.99
March	375	9.57	375	9.57	444	10.83	515	13.13
April	328	8.37	277	7.06	362	9.22	711	18.13
May	464	11.84	616	15.71	705	17.97	559	14.26
June	502	12.80	178	4.54	285	7.26	295	7.52
July	610	15.55	545	13.89	382	9.74	425	10.85
August	539	13.75	266	6.78	366	9.33	405	10.33
September	334	8.50	317	8.09	277	7.05	387	9.86
October	394	10.05	299	7.62	366	9.34	404	10.32
November	410	10.44	283	7.22	321	8.19	422	10.76
December	299	7.61	227	5.78	293	7.48	388	9.88
Total Deposit	...	5158	131.52	4173	106.43	4449	112.95	5666	144.48	
Average per month	...	429	10.96	347	8.87	370	9.41	472	12.04	

Average per month for all gauges 10·31 tons of soot deposited per square mile.

THERMOPHILIC BACTERIA IN SOILS 13

G.—Grams per 100 sq. metres.
E.—English tons of soot deposited per sq. mile.

Rag Flock.

A licence relating to premises manufacturing or storing rag flock was renewed under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951. This trade is still continuing to decline.

Pharmacy and Poisons.

Regular visits were made throughout the year to premises registered as Listed Sellers under Part II of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. No contraventions of this Act were recorded.

Vermin.

35 visits were made to verminous premises and the necessary action taken. All insect and kindred pests were dealt with by spraying and fumigating with the most up-to-date insecticides, and this proved satisfactory. Verminous clothing and beddings are treated by steam disinfection at the Municipal Buildings.

5 houses with a total of 15 rooms, have been treated and 7,665 articles of bedding, clothing and furniture were disinfested.

Disinfection certificates for goods treated before export are issued to Local Manufacturers when required.

Infectious Diseases,

No. of visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	...	29
No. of houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	—
No. of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	—
No. of library books disinfected after cases of Infectious disease	...	5

In all cases the bedding is collected by the staff of the Department and then steam disinfected.

Rooms at the local hospital are disinfected as and when necessary. The weekly disinfection of bedding from the Whitley Sanatorium is carried out by steam.

Refuse Accommodation.

211 visits were necessary in connection with the provision or replacement of dustbins.

Factories Act, 1961.

Number of inspections (Mechanical Power)	...	...	125
Number of inspections (No Mechanical Power)	...	...	7
Number of re-inspections (Mechanical Power)	...	...	58
Number of inspections (Outworkers)	...	...	—

Inspections of Factories by Public Health Inspectors for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	42	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies and is enforced by the Local Authority	357	183	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	13	—	—	—
Total	412	192	—	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	1	—	—	—	
Unreasonable tempera-ture (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation ation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):						
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	1	2	2	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	1	—	—	—	—	
Total	17	4	2	2	—	

Number of outworkers ... 0

Outwork.

Nature of work	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
Wearing apparel—						
Making, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning & Washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains & nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains & furniture hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture & upholstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass & brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron & steel cables & chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron & steel anchors & grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches & keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet & tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates & sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stock- ings, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	—	—	—	—	—

Drainage.

Plans of all proposed additional drainage work to existing buildings are submitted for the consideration of this Department before their approval, and on completion of these works, the drains are tested in accordance with Building Regulations.

Drain Tests :

Total Length of drains tested by smoke—

4 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 feet
6 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>
9 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 feet

No. of drains tested and inspected—

Inspections of drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	566
Smoke tests—new drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke tests—existing drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Colour tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Other tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	47

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Due to the resignation of a Public Health Inspector in July the duties under this Act were curtailed but the more urgent aspects of this Act were maintained.

(A) Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	3	133	3
Retail Shops	12	398	12
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ...	1	31	1
Catering Establishments open to the Public,			
Canteens	—	51	—
Fuel Storage Depots	—	3	—
Totals ...	16	616	16

Total number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act 469

(B) Analysis of Contraventions.

Section	Number of Contraventions Found						
4	Cleanliness ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
5	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	—
6	Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	16
7	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	—
8	Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	7
9	Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	27
10	Washing Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	7
11	Supply of drinking water	...	...	...	...	...	—
12	Clothing accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	3
13	Sitting facilities	...	...	...	...	...	—
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	Eating facilities	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Floors, passages and stairs	...	...	...	...	...	9
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	...	...	...	...	...	10
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	...	...	...	...	...	—
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	...	...	...	...	...	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	...	...	...	...	...	—
24	First aid—general provisions	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	101

Number of premises found not to be Registered:— ... 13

(C) Exemptions.

Number of applications received Nil

Number of applications granted:

(i) Space	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(ii) Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iii) Sanitary Convenience	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iv) Running water	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(D) Prosecutions.

Number instituted and completed during the year:—

Section of Act or title of Order or Regulation	Number of persons or companies prosecuted	Number of informations laid	Number of informations leading to conviction
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Number of complaints (or summary applications made under Section 22) Nil

Number of interim orders granted Nil

(E) Reported Accidents.

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. Investigated	Prosecution	Action Recommended	
	Fatal	Non-fatal			Formal Warning	Informal Warning
Offices	—	—	—
Retail Shops	—	—	5
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	...	—	—	—	—	1
Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	—	—	—	3
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	—	11	9	—	4
						7

Analysis of Reported Accidents.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	—	—
Transport	—	—
Falls of persons	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	3	1
Handling Goods	—	—
Struck by falling object	—	—	—
Fires and explosions	—	1	—
Electricity	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	1	—

Shops Acts.

No. of Inspections and Re-inspections of Shops	...	...	...	748
.. Shops entered on Register (31st Dec., 1967)	...	...	...	600

Merchandise Marks Acts.

750 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors for the purposes of the Acts, minor contraventions being remedied by informal action.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

The Act provides for a system of licensing of premises for the Boarding of other peoples cats and dogs. 2 premises are licensed within the County Borough.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964.

This Act provides for the licensing and inspection by the Local Authority of Riding Establishments.

Only one such premise is licensed in the area.

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